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TENTATIVE PEACH STANDARDS AGAIN PROVE VALUE.

Shipments in Western New York Secure Good Premium for Well-Graded Stock—May Recommend Grades as Now Fixed.

The practicability of the tentative peach grades proposed by the Federal Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates has again been demonstrated under large scale commercial operations in western New York. Twenty local cooperative organizations, working under a central selling association, put up their entire peach pack this season upon the basis of these grades.

Only peaches conforming to the No. 1 requirements were packed under their widely advertised brand, and the high quality of the output was the cause of exceptionally favorable eomment by many buyers. The premium generally secured for such stock was concrete evidence of its excellence and of the value of proper grading. There was no difficulty in the mechanical operation of grading. The sizing in one-quarter inch variations seemed to be popular. The results duplicate those obtained in the Sandhill district of North Carolina and the Fort Valley section of Georgia.

PROVISIONS OF GRADES.

It is probable that the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates this coming winter will definitely recommend the grades as they are now fixed. These grades provide for rating as No. 1 only such peaches as are properly matured, firm, and of normal shape, and which are free from decay and injuries likely to cause decay and from blemishes which hurt their appearance. Peaches which are deformed or badly blemished by scab or spray injury or from other causes but which should carry to market in good condition are placed in the No. 2 grade. No restrictions as to size are included in either grade, but provision is made for marking each package in such a manner as to indicate the size of the peaches which it contains. Copies of these grades may be obtained from the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, Washington, D. C.

A specialist of the bureau, who has investigated the grading and packing operations, states that the pack put up by these New York State associations this season was the best ever sent out in large quantities from western New York. This opinion was also voiced by many others, and one large cold-storage owner stated that it was "the only lot of peaches I have ever had placed in my storage that I would recommend unquali-

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

Conditions in the cattle and hog markets during the past week were unsatisfactory to the selling side. Sheep and lamb prices were higher. The fresh meat markets were featured by a much better demand under which prices for most meats made gains (p. 178).

The upward trend in wheat prices was halted toward the end of the week. Profit-taking sales were heavy. Corn prices stayed within narrow limits (p. 189).

Potatoes, apples, and cabbage registered gains in the fruit and vegetable markets. Other leading lines were steady to firm. Carlot shipments continued heavy (p. 185).

Butter prices were higher under an increased demand. Cheese trading was active following price declines at primary markets (p. 184).

Hay market conditions were mostly unchanged from the previous week. A feature of the week was the arrival at New York of alfalfa from California via the Panama Canal. Demand for feeds showed a slight strengthening. Some feeds advanced in price (p. 188).

The cotton markets witnessed exciting price fluctuations, both spots and futures making material gains. Spot sales also greatly increased (p. 191).

Live-stock receipts at public stockyards during August are shown in this issue (pp. 182 and 183).

Tables showing carlot shipments of the leading fruits and vegetables during August will be found on page 187.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT IN ITALY EXCEEDS LAST YEAR'S CROP.

Harvest Expected to Yield 187,590,998 Bushels—Imports Placed at 73,480,000 Bushels.

The Italian Minister of Agriculture has just issued a statement placing the total of this year's wheat harvest at 188,000,000 bus., reports the American consul at Naples. This is about 47,000,000 bus. greater than last year's crop, which totaled only 141,000,000 bus. In fact, the 1921 crop will be considerably above normal as the result of a very favorable season.

The American consul at Florence reports that the production of wheat in all Italy is about 9% above the average and some 35% in advance of 1920. Notwithstanding the good harvest of this year, it is reported that Italy will have to import about 73,480,000 bus. of wheat to meet the country's requirements.

At the same time it is reported locally in Rumania that the Council of Ministers of that country has decided to remove all trade

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CROP OF ALFALFA SEED MAY EXCEED 1920 OUTPUT.

Smaller Acreages in Several States Offset by Larger Acreages in Other States—Prices Below Those of 1920.

A somewhat larger production of alfalfa seed, provided that killing frosts do not occur before the latter part of this month, is indicated from reports received by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates during the week ending Sept. 3.

Dry, hot weather in the central producing sections, including Kansas, Oklahoma, and portions of Nebrasks and other States, together with late spring freezes in southwestern Kansas and southeastern Nebraska, thinned the stands materially. In these sections there was a smaller acreage than normally of the second crop harvested for seed because of the light stand, local shortage of hay, and the unsatisfactory prices received by growers last year. But a fairly large acreage of the third crop may be saved for seed, because eurrent freight rates and prices do not make it profitable to ship hay.

The drought and hot weather continuing after the cutting of the second hay crop has retarded the growth of the third crop to such an extent that most of it will not be past serious injury from heavy frosts until Sept. 25 or later.

GRASSHOPPERS INFLICT DAMAGE.

Grasshoppers did some damage to the crop in southwestern Kansas, eastern Montana, and to a lesser extent in northwestern Kansas, western Nebraska, and South Dakota. But this pest causes more or less injury to the alfalfa seed crop every year. "Green bugs" (alfalfa webwerms) were prevalent in central and southern Kansas, and in some counties injured the crop more than drought and heat.

The reduction in acreage in Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, amounting to 30% or more, probably will be more than offset by the larger acreage in southern Idaho, Utah, South Dakota, Montana, and Arizona, and by yields in several of these and other States 10% to 25% higher than last year.

The 1920 production in the Black Hills of South Dakota was unusually small. This year, if frosts hold off until Sept. 25, it is expected that the crop will rival or possibly exceed the large one of 1919, when 60 to 80 carloads were produced. In Millard Co., Utah, approximately 12,000 of the estimated 13,000 acres of alfalfa intended for seed were reported as contracted for by a

(Concluded on page 190, column 2.)

Live Stock and Meats

ANOTHER SHARP SLUMP FEATURES WEEK'S SWINE MARKETS.

Prices Drop to 1916 Levels—Narrow Demand for Heavy Steers—Sheep and Lambs Higher.

[Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.]

The first full calendar week of September found trade conditions in the cattle and hog markets unstable and more or less unsatisfactory to the selling side. Despite the observance at Chicago of the holiday on Monday, total marketings of cattle and hogs at 10 large markets, held up well in point of volume with those of the week previous, and the hog market, which in recent weeks has shown some violent price swings, slumped to the lowest average, with one exception, touched since February, 1916.

Heavy beef steers bore the brunt of the decline in the cattle trade, demand for heavy beef carcasses being very narrow. The relative popularity of yearlings was attested by price premiums of $1 and more per 100 lbs. over 1,500-lb. bullocks of correspondingly high flesh condition. A feature of the week's cattle trade was the stability of the market for light and handyweight cattle of both sexes—a condition traceable in part to comparatively light receipts of grass cattle from the Northwest. Movements of cattle from that source have been retarded by favorable grazing conditions and by the hope of a better market later on.

SHEEP AND LAMB PRICES GAIN.

Sheep and lamb prices rebounded sharply from the low levels touched during the week previous, moderate supplies and a broad demand from the country for feeding classes assisting in the upturn.

Receipts at 10 markets for the week ending Sept. 10 totaled approximately 172,200 cattle, 341,600 hogs, and 345,100 sheep, compared with 168,004 cattle, 346,103 hogs, and 376,004 sheep the week previous, and 237,750 cattle, 296,455 hogs, and 343,350 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Cattle.—Continued popularity of well-conditioned yearlings and handyweight steers over weighty cattle, a better demand and higher prices than have been paid recently for steers selling in the lower registers of the market, and continued marked irregularity in prices paid for warmed-up and short-fed stock of in-between grades, including yearlings, were outstanding features of the cattle trade during the week. Heavy, long-fed cattle were offered in greater numbers than had been expected earlier in the summer. Demand for weighty cattle, however, proved as narrow as at any recent time, and in the face of well-sustained prices for finished yearlings and most of the grass steers, heavy, fed steers declined sharply, particularly at Omaha and Chicago, where they were most numerous. Closing prices at these points were generally 50¢ to 75¢ lower for the week with spots as much as $1 lower.

Matched against an extreme top of $10.85 on yearlings and numerous sales of baby beeves at $10 and $10.50 were sales of thick, fat 1,625-lb. to 1,650-lb. long-fed cattle at Chicago toward the end of the week, down to $8.75 to $8.85. Medium and good warmed-up and short-fed steers of light and handyweight, while remarkably uneven sellers, were easier to move than weighty beeves, landing largely within a range of $6.50 to $8.50 at markets under review.

While in the main straight grassers sold downward from $7, few suitable for carcass beef sold at Chicago below $5.75. Considerable numbers of light cattle of the Mexican or "Yellow Hammer" variety, however, sold from $4.50 to $5.25 at Kansas City and East St. Louis.

Light receipts at South St. Paul, with stocker and feeder buyers competing rather strongly, caused that market to close the week steady to 25¢ higher on practically all classes, with the bulk of grass steers going at $5 to $6.25.

LIGHT SUPPLIES OF SHE STOCK.

The market was rather lightly supplied with she stock and gave a comparatively good account of itself. It was noted that big killers bought canner grades sparingly, and the market for the in-between grades of grass cows and heifers was uneven and generally dull. The better killing grades of fat cows and heifers have, for some time past, found a relatively good market, and as a matter of fact, the general trade in butcher she stock has been in good condition as compared with that for steers.

There were only slight net price changes on she stock at markets under review, slight weakness being shown on in-between kinds at Chicago and East St. Louis, while fat heifers sold higher at Omaha and light receipts imparted strength to the general market at St. Paul. Most of the cows and heifers sold between $3.50 and $6, with choice heavy kosher cows as high as $7 at Chicago. Canner and cutter cows sold on that market largely at $2.25 to $3.25, with few healthy appearing canners below $2 at any point.

The extremely small percentage of cows, heifers, yearlings, and calves included in the range cattle received thus far this season is being commented on by the trade and is looked upon as one of the most encouraging features of the western cattle situation at this time. At Chicago where a good eastern shipping demand for sausage material developed, bologna bulls advanced 25c to 50c during the week, but little change was noted at other eastern markets.

The calf market at Chicago declined sharply, heavyweights showing the greatest loss. Declines for the week ranged from 75¢ to $2, many shipments of medium and heavy calves of beef strains being attracted marketward by the relatively high prices of a week earlier. The trend of prices elsewhere was irregular.

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INCREASED DEMAND REPORTED IN FRESH MEAT MARKETS.

Slight Upward Price Trend Noted on All Meats Except Lamb and Heavy Pork Loins.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Cooler weather during the week ending Sept. 10 and the return of vacationists had a marked effect on fresh meat trade generally. While prices showed no material advances, there was an improvement in demand followed by a slight upward price trend on all meats except lamb and heavy pork loins. Storage rails at the end of the week carried a smaller surplus than for many weeks and a more optimistic feeling was prevalent in both wholesale and retail circles.

Beef.—The quality of beef receipts was above the average of the past six weeks, but there were practically no finished carcasses. Heavy carcasses again received little attention and sold mostly in cuts. Under moderate supplies all markets reacted from the slumpy conditions of the previous week and made healthy gains. Although advances were slight the demand was fairly constant and daily movements were regular. Barring a decline of 50¢ on good and choice steers at New York on Wednesday, the trend was upward and closing conditions were steady to firm. Eastern markets showed a 50¢ advance for the week on practically all grades, while Chicago registered gains of 50¢ on common and medium with all other grades firm compared with the previous week's close. The limited and infrequent offerings of bulls sold on a steady basis.

KOSHER MARKETS FLUCTUATE.

Under an uneven demand kosher markets fluctuated to some extent. Chicago continued steady while New York weakened and registered declines of 50¢ to $1. Boston and Philadelphia were firm throughout and unevenly higher at the close.

Veal.—Under continued light receipts veal markets were firm at advancing prices. Supplies of good and choice veal were not sufficient during the first half of the week for the demand and sharp advances were made. Later, under more liberal receipts, the market reacted but closed at an advance of $1 over the previous week.

Lamb.—Barring New York, where Tuesday's uneven advances of $3 to $4 were firmly held, eastern lamb trade was weak

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 10.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	(1)	(1)	262	$8.24	261	$7.72	257	$7.93	271	$7.97	290	$7.65	265	$7.96	261	$8.27	265	$15.25
E. St. Louis	186	$9.31	197	9.29	200	8.52	197	8.72	201	8.95	168	9.25	196	8.89	196	9.44	202	16.26
Kansas City	225	8.69	220	8.56	213	8.07	218	7.74	227	7.94	206	8.07	220	8.27	216	8.75	225	15.76
Omaha	271	7.40	279	7.42	275	6.99	290	6.77	290	6.76	287	7.06	281	7.10	271	7.16	270	14.85
S. St. Paul	273	7.78	243	7.98	252	7.41	262	7.59	266	7.83	251	7.75	256	7.68	252	7.75	.....	.....

[1] Holiday. The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 10, 1921.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	56,916	17,510	39,406	99,554	20,515	79,039	106,821	43,298	63,523
East St. Louis	25,817	12,689	9,082	43,531	16,622	16,191	8,053	1,088	4,231
Indianapolis [1]	8,794	5,201	3,306	34,125	17,964	17,349	2,651	1,572	443
Kansas City	61,489	37,040	25,210	30,091	6,218	23,916	51,823	17,481	35,764
Oklahoma City	6,869	1,746	5,167	7,251	74	7,098	486	708	146
Omaha	30,727	15,718	15,009	28,597	4,679	23,918	113,453	69,281	44,172
St. Joseph [1]	11,108	3,367	7,206	21,215	2,872	17,685	21,306	5,762	13,371
St. Paul	15,401	7,683	7,140	18,233	2,663	14,504	12,841	5,345	7,195
Sioux City	9,848	5,409	3,660	23,107	8,893	12,851	10,849	8,052	2,466
Wichita [1]	4,667	2,888	2,036	7,502	140	7,278	105	.....	103
Total	232,636	109,251	117,222	313,206	80,640	219,859	328,388	152,587	171,414
Previous week	215,604	105,930	107,037	319,755	92,250	221,572	358,487	164,691	190,069

[1] Week ending Friday, Sept. 9.

and unsettled. Liberal receipts of Canadian lamb at Boston had a depressing effect on that market and closing prices on all grades were $2 below a week ago and $3 under New York and Philadelphia. With consumptive demand showing some improvement, conditions at Chicago were relatively steady and that market closed unchanged but firm.

Mutton.—Mutton receipts were again light and the average quality undesirable. Offerings consisted almost entirely of heavy bucks and fat wasty ewes. Although prices the first half of the week were slightly higher than the previous week's close, the tendency after midweek was downward and closing prices were barely steady to $1 lower than a week ago.

Pork.—Under moderate receipts the demand at eastern markets was narrow with light loins holding generally steady to firm and heavy averages weak and declining. Philadelphia was the weakest spot. At that point all of Monday's gain was lost, the close being steady to slightly lower than a week ago. Other eastern markets closed steady to $1 higher. The strength of the Chicago market contrasted sharply with general conditions in the East. Under light receipts Tuesday's opening prices were $1 higher than the previous Friday and under an improved demand this was followed by additional gains later in the week. Closing prices were $3 higher than a week ago.

A Correction.

In the note appearing below the table entitled "Animals Slaughtered Under Federal Inspection During July," published in The Market Reporter of Sept. 3, the inspections of lard prepared at all establishments should have read "131,511,233 lbs." instead of "31,511,233 lbs."

Per Capita Consumption of Meat.

The following table shows apparent per capita consumption of Federally inspected meats during the periods specified:

	Beef.	Pork.	Lamb and mutton.	Total.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
July, 1921	3.38	4.24	.34	7.96
June, 1921	3.73	4.46	.40	8.59
Increase or decrease	−0.35	−0.22	−0.06	−0.63
July, 1921	3.38	4.24	.34	7.96
July, 1920	3.71	4.05	.41	8.18
Increase or decrease	−0.33	+0.18	−0.07	−0.22

YIELDS AND PRODUCTION OF ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS IN JULY.

Class.	Av. per animal.	Av. per 100 lbs., live wt.	Total production,[1] July.	Total production,[1] Jan.-July.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Edible beef fats (unrendered)	42.69	4.29	22,240,000	182,959,000
Edible beef offal	26.51	2.66	13,811,000	104,806,000
Cattle hides	65.51	6.59	34,129,000	232,553,000
Edible calf fats (unrendered)	1.43	0.82	363,000	2,468,000
Edible calf offal	5.37	3.08	1,362,000	11,184,000
Lard (rendered)	39.86	16.22	91,138,000	753,648,000
Edible hog offal	4.79	1.95	10,952,000	114,880,000
Pork trimmings	9.37	3.81	21,424,000	182,677,000
Inedible grease (rendered)	2.96	1.20	6,768,000	63,766,000
Sheep edible fat (unrendered)	1.60	2.35	1,546,000	17,582,000
Sheep edible offal	1.30	1.91	1,256,000	11,806,000

[1] Calculated for establishments having Federal inspection only.

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, SEPT. 13.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$9.00	$8.90	$8.50	$8.25	$8.50
Bulk of sales	6.50–8.75	8.00–8.85	7.50–8.40	6.40–7.75	6.25–8.25
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	7.50–8.60	7.75–8.60	6.90–8.35	7.15–8.00	7.25–8.25
Medium (200–250 lbs.), common-choice	8.40–8.90	8.40–8.85	7.60–8.40	7.25–8.25	7.40–8.40
Light (150–200 lbs.), common-choice	8.50–8.90	8.25–8.90	7.40–8.50	7.50–8.25	8.00–8.50
Light lights (130–150 lbs.), common-choice	8.00–8.65	8.25–8.75	7.00–8.25		
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	6.40–7.10	6.25–6.75	5.75–6.75	6.40–7.00	6.50–7.00
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	6.25–6.50	5.75–6.25	5.00–5.75	6.00–6.40	6.00–6.50
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	7.50–8.25	7.25–8.50			
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)		6.25–8.25	6.75–8.50	7.00–8.00	8.25–8.75
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	8.85–10.15	9.00–9.75	8.85–9.75	8.50–9.75	
Good	8.25–9.10	8.25–9.00	7.25–9.10	7.50–8.50	7.75–9.00
Medium	6.65–8.25	5.50–8.25	5.60–7.25	5.75–7.50	6.00–7.75
Common	5.25–6.65	4.50–5.50	4.50–5.60	4.50–5.75	4.75–6.00
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	9.65–10.85	9.25–10.50	9.25–10.25	9.25–10.50	
Good	8.35–9.65	8.25–9.25	7.35–9.25	7.25–9.25	8.00–9.00
Medium	6.50–8.35	5.25–8.25	5.25–7.35	5.50–7.25	6.00–8.00
Common	5.00–6.50	4.00–5.25	4.00–5.25	4.00–5.50	4.25–6.00
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	4.25–8.85	4.50–10.00	4.00–8.25	4.25–8.75	3.75–8.00
Cows, common-choice	3.50–7.00	3.25–6.00	3.25–5.75	3.75–6.50	3.25–6.50
Bulls, bologna and beef	3.75–6.25	3.00–6.25	3.00–5.15	3.00–6.50	2.50–5.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.25–3.50	2.00–3.25	1.75–3.50	2.00–3.75	1.75–3.25
Canner steers	2.75–3.50	2.50–3.50	2.00–3.00	2.25–3.25	2.00–3.00
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	9.00–13.50	6.00–12.50	6.75–10.00	7.00–10.00	6.00–11.00
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.00–7.50	3.50–8.50	4.00–7.50	4.25–7.75	3.00–7.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	5.25–7.25	5.00–6.50	5.00–7.35	5.00–7.50	4.25–6.75
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.00–7.10	4.50–6.50	4.60–7.00	4.75–7.25	3.75–6.50
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	4.00–6.75	3.25–6.25	3.50–6.75	3.75–6.75	3.25–6.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.00–4.75	2.50–5.25	2.50–5.25	2.75–5.50	2.25–4.50
Calves:					
Good and choice		5.50–6.50	5.50–6.75	6.00–7.00	
Common and medium		4.50–5.50	3.25–5.25	3.50–5.75	
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	8.25–10.00	7.75–9.50	7.75–9.90	8.00–10.00	7.25–9.00
Culls and common	5.50–8.00	4.50–7.50	4.00–7.50	5.50–7.50	4.00–7.00
Feeding lambs	5.75–7.50		5.25–6.75	6.00–7.25	4.50–6.75
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	5.00–7.75	4.25–6.00	4.25–6.25	5.00–6.25	4.25–7.00
Wethers, medium-prime	3.75–5.50	3.50–5.25	3.50–4.75	4.00–5.00	3.00–4.75
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	3.00–5.00	3.00–4.50	2.75–4.00	3.25–4.25	2.50–4.25
Culls and common	2.00–2.75	1.00–2.75	1.00–2.50	1.75–3.00	1.00–2.50
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	3.25–6.50		3.25–5.00	3.50–5.25	
Feeding ewes				2.75–3.50	

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, SEPT. 13.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Sept. 13.	Sept. 6.	Aug. 16.	Sept. 13.	Sept. 6.	Aug. 16.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$17.50–18.00	$17.00–17.50	$16.50–17.50	$18.00–19.00	$18.00–19.00	$18.00–19.00
Good	16.00–17.00	15.50–16.50	15.00–16.00	15.50–17.00	15.00–17.00	15.50–17.00
Medium	12.00–14.50	11.50–14.00	12.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	12.50–15.00
Common	9.00–11.00	8.50–10.50	9.50–11.00	10.00–12.00	9.00–12.00	9.00–12.00
Cows—						
Good	11.50–12.00	11.00–11.50	12.00–12.50	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	
Medium	10.00–11.00	9.50–10.50	11.00–11.50	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	10.00–11.00
Common	8.00–9.00	8.00–9.00	8.00–10.00		8.00–9.00	9.00–10.00
Bulls—						
Medium				9.00–10.00		
Common	7.75–8.25	7.50–8.00	8.50–9.00	8.50–9.00	7.00–7.50	8.00–9.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	20.00–22.00	19.00–20.00	23.00–24.00	22.00–23.00	20.00–21.00	23.00–24.00
Good	19.00–20.00	17.00–18.00	20.00–22.00	20.00–21.00	19.00–20.00	21.00–22.00
Medium	16.00–17.00	15.00–16.00	18.00–19.00	17.00–19.00	16.00–18.00	19.00–20.00
Common	12.00–15.00	12.00–14.00	15.00–17.00	10.00–16.00	10.00–15.00	10.00–18.00
Mutton—						
Good	10.50–11.00	10.50–11.00	12.00–12.50	11.00–12.00	11.00–13.00	12.00–13.00
Medium	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00
Common	6.00–8.00	6.00–8.00	7.00–9.00	6.00–9.00	5.00–9.00	8.00–9.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	21.00–22.00	20.00–22.00	16.50–17.50	24.00–26.00	25.00–26.00	
Good	20.00–21.00	19.00–20.00	14.00–15.50	21.00–23.00	22.00–24.00	15.00–16.00
Medium	16.00–18.00	16.00–18.00	11.00–13.00	17.00–19.00	19.00–20.00	12.00–14.00
Common	12.00–15.00	12.00–15.00	9.00–10.00	13.00–14.00	14.00–17.00	8.00–11.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	30.00–31.00	29.00–30.00	28.00–30.00	29.00–30.00	29.00–30.00	28.00–29.00
10–12 lbs. average	28.00–29.00	27.00–28.00	26.00–27.00	27.00–28.00	26.00–28.00	26.00–27.00
12–14 lbs. average	24.00–26.00	22.00–25.00	22.00–23.00	23.00–25.00	23.00–25.00	24.00–25.00
14–16 lbs. average	20.00–22.00	19.00–21.00	17.00–20.00	19.00–21.00	20.00–21.00	20.00–22.00
16 lbs. and over	16.00–20.00	15.00–18.00	14.00–16.00	15.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	16.00–18.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	15.00–16.00	14.50–15.00	14.50–16.00	14.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	13.00–13.50	12.00–12.50	14.00–15.00			
6–8 lbs. average	12.00–13.00	11.00–12.00	13.00–14.00	11.00–12.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00
Butts—						
Boston style	20.00–22.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.
Week ending Friday, Sept. 9.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	4,750	.....	29,855
East St. Louis	4,344	684	1,671
Fort Worth	1,495	98	.....
Indianapolis	728	730	379
Kansas City	14,082	607	13,891
Oklahoma City	1,607	130	708
Omaha	14,459	.....	59,109
St. Joseph	1,730	119	7,334
St. Paul	6,107	682	2,052
Sioux City	4,977	107	8,052
Wichita	1,143	140	.....
Total	55,422	3,297	123,042
Previous week	57,477	5,047	133,642
Same week last year	76,690	4,528	136,965
State destination:			
Florida	182	.....	.....
Illinois	6,660	268	17,511
Indiana	2,374	853	13,826
Iowa	13,250	556	21,237
Kansas	3,527	263	2,375
Kentucky	146	.....	1,824
Louisiana	29	98	.....
Maryland	187	.....	.....
Michigan	826	.....	3,870
Minnesota	975	448	1,848
Missouri	6,244	440	16,388
Nebraska	13,237	.....	25,473
New York	95	.....	.....
Ohio	1,836	101	1,981
Oklahoma	2,265	270	708
Pennsylvania	1,487	.....	810
South Dakota	649	.....	13,153
Tennessee	67	.....	.....
Texas	1,113	.....	.....
Wisconsin	273	.....	2,038
Total	55,422	3,297	123,042

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.
Week Ending Friday, Sept. 2.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	5,203	.....	38,391
East St. Louis	3,985	1,332	674
Fort Worth	5,455	669	2,134
Indianapolis	212	841	456
Kansas City	14,132	998	15,010
Oklahoma City	1,145	80	.....
Omaha	12,078	.....	62,881
St. Joseph	2,978	.....	7,716
St. Paul	5,580	982	2,416
Sioux City	5,549	.....	3,964
Wichita	1,160	145	.....
Total	57,477	5,047	133,642
Previous week	82,787	3,012	88,571
Same week last year	66,975	5,396	156,851
State destination:			
Arkansas	.....	80	.....
Illinois	8,067	955	15,788
Indiana	1,807	964	12,427
Iowa	12,394	1,282	34,985
Kansas	4,212	.....	1,594
Kentucky	326	.....	2,585
Louisiana	638	.....	.....
Maryland	146	.....	125
Michigan	697	.....	7,192
Minnesota	669	256	2,242
Missouri	6,846	839	19,651
Montana	31	.....	.....
Nebraska	11,150	150	25,225
New York	234	.....	585
Ohio	1,996	.....	8,165
Oklahoma	2,299	521	474
Pennsylvania	2,227	.....	86
South Dakota	1,291	.....	326
Tennessee	57	.....	.....
Texas	2,059	.....	1,150
Virginia	33	.....	.....
Wisconsin	298	.....	1,042
Total	57,477	5,047	133,642

Canadian Government to Aid Cattle Raisers.

Because of the general shortage of feedstuffs and the prevailing low prices for cattle, the Canadian Government has assured stock raisers that they will be granted exceptional financial assistance from the banks with Government approval, reports the American consul at Kingston. Cattle raisers will thus be more able to keep their stock instead of disposing of it at the low prices now being offered.

Stocks of Cattle Hides Decrease During June.

Stocks of cattle hides on hand on June 30 decreased 5% compared with similar stocks on hand a month earlier, but showed an increase of nearly 850,000 hides compared with stocks on hand a year ago. Approximately 300,000 more cattle hides were disposed of during June than during May. Stocks of both calf and kip skins and sheep and lamb skins increased during June and at the end of the month were greater than those on hand either at the end of May, 1921, or at the close of June, 1920. Sales of calf and kip skins during June exceeded the number disposed of during the preceding month, but in the case of sheep and lamb skins sales decreased approximately 772,000 pieces.

Kind.	Stocks on hand.			Number sold during June, 1921.
	June 30, 1921.	May 31, 1921.	June 30, 1920.	
Cattle	7,061,067	7,441,619	6,212,946	1,390,757
Calf and kip	4,916,736	4,736,641	4,022,892	1,167,972
Sheep and lamb	13,755,042	13,334,187	10,993,228	1,435,957

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FISH, AUG. 15.

[Thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Varieties.	Aug. 15, 1921.	Aug. 15, 1920.	July 15, 1921.	July 15, 1920.	Frozen since July 15, 1921.
FROZEN FISH.					
Bluefish	282	211	114	153	186
Butterfish	255	489	154	295	103
Cisco	4,444	2,152	2,605	405	2,056
Cod, hake, pollack	1,878	2,113	1,916	1,818	88
Croakers	305	281	277	134	32
Halibut	7,698	8,630	6,213	6,680	1,893
Herring	3,715	5,480	3,775	5,688	643
Lake trout	991	554	1,632	480	33
Mackerel	1,696	3,015	1,670	3,589	242
Rock fishes	73	185	71	142	5
Sablefish	643	597	456	283	185
Salmon, fall	761	815	612	652	185
Salmon, silver	631	414	293	349	356
Salmon, other	3,413	2,281	2,182	1,543	1,326
Sea bass	68	122	56	116	18
Shad	325	474	270	446	56
Shad roe	44	49	54	52	.....
Smelts, eulachon, etc.	273	101	268	102	8
Squid	3,178	910	3,170	703	273
Weakfish	1,648	449	1,405	571	299
Whitefish	1,587	624	1,278	378	289
Whiting	4,974	8,630	4,499	4,426	599
Miscellaneous	8,580	8,565	7,790	7,811	965
Totals	47,462	47,141	40,160	36,616	9,845
CURED FISH.					
Herring	11,912	22,111	8,389	19,790	.....
Mild cured salmon	6,061	8,149	3,140	6,644	.....

Cattle and Sheep Exports Light.

Exports of cattle and sheep from the United States during the first six months of 1921 have been very small compared to the exports for 1920 and 1919.

The following table shows the exports for the first six months—January to June—of 1921, with comparative figures for the calendar years 1919 and 1920. The countries to which the exports were made are shown in the first column.

Country.	Cattle.			Sheep.		
	1919	1920	Jan.-June, 1921.	1919	1920	Jan.-June, 1921.
Belgium	9,067	29,300	1,830	.....	170	.....
United Kingdom	.....	100	24,948	.....	2	8,135
Canada	11,192	4,624	.....	29,620	6,724	.....
Mexico	23,923	27,758	14	4,421	39,630	.....
Cuba	13,943	20,766	.....	257	1,224	.....
France	11,314	184	84	.....	198	.....
Germany	.....	.....	1,485	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	420	2,570	213	233	930	67
Total	69,859	85,302	28,574	34,531	48,878	8,202

The United Kingdom, as shown by the above table, again became a buyer of American cattle and sheep this year after having been practically out of the market during 1919 and 1920. On the other hand, Mexico, Cuba, and Canada have imported practically no American cattle and sheep so far this year, although fairly heavy purchasers in 1920.

Imports of Wool at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Sept. 10 amounted to 223 bales weighing 110,659 lbs. valued at $12,504. Imports at Boston during the same week totaled 652 bales weighing 303,568 lbs. and having a valuation of $40,685.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Sept. 9.	Sept. 2.	Aug. 12.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$27.50-28.00	$27.00-29.00	$30.00-31.50
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	29.00-30.00	30.00-31.50	32.50-34.50
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average	14.50-16.00	14.50-16.00	17.50-20.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	25.50-26.00	25.00-27.00	27.00-28.50
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	35.50-38.00	34.00-38.00	38.00-40.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	14.75-15.75	15.00-15.50	16.00-17.00
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	11.25-11.75	11.00-11.50	12.00 13.25
Pure lard, tierces	13.75-15.00	13.00-14.50	13.25-14.25
Compound lard, tierces	11.50-12.25	11.00-12.00	11.50-12.25

AUGUST MEAT SUPPLIES AT THREE EASTERN MARKETS.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
RECEIPTS.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers, carcasses	11,689	9,849	31,903	22,457	11,851	8,557
Cows, do	4,138	6,038	2,112	3,281	1,776	3,165
Bulls, do	261	289	670	639	283	588
Veal, do	2,533	4,034	36,384	35,454	7,252	9,392
Hogs, do	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Lambs, do	52,181	55,612	83,889	81,755	31,238	23,591
Mutton, do	2,245	5,322	25,369	31,233	7,262	9,193
Goats, do	452	.....	.....	597	.....	.....
Pork cuts, lbs	723,008	122,188	1,675,602	1,161,544	1,323,785	672,547
Beef cuts, do	.....	2,701	404,622	132,400	.....	.....
LOCAL SLAUGHTER.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle, carcasses	6,126	4,849	38,106	40,224	7,743	8,220
Calves, do	10,738	9,020	50,116	50,164	4,756	4,851
Hogs, do	52,074	44,909	123,242	127,873	51,010	51,402
Sheep, do	33,353	23,769	188,664	152,305	23,534	19,406
Goats, do	.....	.....	13	19	.....	.....
City inspection:						
Cattle, carcasses	184	325	99	2	689	372
Calves, do	249	238	3,257	1,499	2,049	2,102
Hogs, do	3,474	2,723	36	12	309	240
Sheep, do	2	.....	16	.....	7,938	4,953
Goats, do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WEEKLY LIVE-STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 178.)

There was no lack of demand for stock cattle although movements back to the country still seem to be hampered to some extent by the tight money situation. Conditions in this respect, however, have improved recently, and at current prices there is a comparatively healthy tone to the trade. Most of the leading River markets reported prices for the week strong to a quarter higher, and at Chicago the market held generally steady. Interest centered chiefly on light stockers with unbranded yearlings having the preference. Every effort to boost prices, however, was met with strong resistance on the part of prospective buyers. The country wants cattle but only when the price is attractive. Losses from last year's operations are still fresh in the minds of many feeders.

Demand for feeders was comparatively narrow and although a few fleshy, strong-weight cattle left Chicago, Kansas City, and Omaha, costing $6.75 to $7, with a few loads higher, a large percentage of the feeder steers sold at $5.50 to $6.25, a price spread that embraced the major portion of the more desirable grades of stocker steers.

That cattle paper is becoming less difficult to negotiate than recently was incicated by the fact that Omaha sent out more stock and feeding cattle during August than during any corresponding month, with the single exception of August. 1919, when on account of the drought early marketings of western cattle broke all records for the eighth month of the year. Shipments of these eattle from Omaha were largely to Iowa and Nebraska.

HOGS CLOSE LOWER.

Hogs.—Daily movements of hog prices were erratic with the general trend at mid-week sharply downward. Curtailed receipts subsequently admitted some advances, but at the close prices were mostly 25¢ to 50¢ lower than a week earlier. At Kansas City the top on Saturday was 80¢ under that of the preceding Saturday. East St. Louis was an exception, that market closing steady to 10¢ lower for the week.

Irregularity featured the trade, particularly at Chicago, where hogs of similar weight and quality often sold as much as 50¢ apart at different times of the day or in different sections of the yards.

The proportion of lightweights increased materially at St. Paul and Kansas City and there was a fair showing of new crop hogs at Chicago. Packing sows continued in very liberal supply, however, and the quality was generally good.

While a short time ago 170-lb. to 190-lb. lights were topping the market, 200-lb. to 210-lb. hogs brought top prices during the past week, and underweight offerings often had to sell 25¢ to 40¢ under the top. This was particularly true at Kansas City and Chicago. Extremely heavy sows, weighing 400 lbs. and over, sold at Chicago around $6.50 and $6.75 at the close of the week, whereas smooth 270-lb. to 280-lb. butcher sows sold up to $7.50 and higher.

Choice weighty butcher hogs in load lots were comparatively scarce at markets under review, the larger portion arriving in mixed lots with packing sows and sometimes new crop stock included. At Chicago at least 50% of the receipts consisted of "mixed loads" which generally sold without sorting.

Demand at western markets for stock hogs was sufficient to take care of most of the pigs. Stock pigs averaged heavier in weight at Kansas City, most of them weighing 125 lbs. and up, pigs under 100 lbs. being exceptionally scarce. Most buyers, however, prefer the lighter weights because of the cheaper and more economical gains that are possible. At Kansas City the weightier stock pigs closed around $8 with lighter kinds of good quality up to $8.50 A spread of $8.50 to $9 took most of the stock pigs at St. Paul.

TOP AT CHICAGO $9.50.

Top for the week at Chicago was $9.50 paid on Tuesday with the closing top $9.25. Shipping demand, especially for lights and light butchers, fell off at western points, because of relatively low markets at eastern packing centers. The closing top at East St. Louis was $9.50, at Kansas City $8.50, at Omaha $8.85, and at St. Paul $9.

The average price of packer and shipper droves of hogs at Chicago for the week at $7.96 was 21¢ lower than that of the preceding week and with the exception of the week ending June 4 last, when the average price was $7.85 and the average weight 30 lbs. lighter, was the lowest since early in 1916.

Sheep.—Reduction in the supply, the broadest demand of the year to date for feeding classes which formed an increased percentage of the run, and a stronger dressed market at most of the large consuming centers, were factors in a sharp recovery of sheep and lamb prices during the week under review. Fat lambs closed mostly $1 higher while matured sheep and yearlings were generally 50¢ higher. Feeding classes advanced 25¢ to 50¢.

The advance carried choice western lambs up to $9.50 at Chicago at the week-end with natives topping there at $9. Killers evinced their need of supplies late in the week by taking the second cuts from range lambs up to $7.50, competing with feeder buyers whose limit was pegged at $7.25. Matured sheep and yearlings were in proportionately light supply at all points. There was a good call for desirable breeding ewes with few available.

Opening, Sept. 12.—With a run of 30,000 cattle at Kansas City, consisting largely of southwestern and Kansas grassers, 15,000 at Omaha, and 21,000 at Chicago, beef steers were generally steady to a quarter lower, yearlings holding up best at all points under review. She stock was mostly steady to 25¢ lower. Bulls, stockers, and feeders were steady except at Omaha, where the latter were weak to 25¢ lower. Light veal calves sold strong to higher at Kansas City but steady to 25¢ lower elsewhere. Heavy calves were weak to 50¢ lower at Kansas City.

Choice yearlings topped at $10.40 at Chicago, but choice 1,400-lb. steers did not pass $9.15, and the bulk of all beef steers at that point sold from $6.50 to $9.25.

Under fairly liberal receipts hogs sold mostly steady to 25¢ lower. The exception was Kansas City where the market was steady to 10¢ higher. The top at Chicago was $9.25 with the bulk ranging from $6.75 to $9. Top at East St. Louis was also $9.25, at Kansas City $8.65, at Omaha $8.50, and St. Paul $8.75.

Under moderate receipts fat lambs worked 25¢ to 50¢ higher. Fat sheep were strong to 50¢ higher. Feeding lambs were active at stronger prices. At Chicago top western lambs sold at $9.75 and at Kansas City $9.65. Feeding lambs topped at Chicago at $7.35.

Cattle Movement Light During August.

Compared with the corresponding month of 1920, August receipts of cattle and calves and sheep and lambs showed moderate decreases according to reports received from 67 centralized markets by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. In each case, however, the decrease amounted to less than 5%. Receipts of hogs showed an increase of nearly 165,000 head or approximately 7%.

While the number of cattle and calves marketed was the smallest for any August since 1917, total receipts were the heaviest for any single month since last November. Those who are concerned over our future meat supplies will be interested in the fact that stocker and feeder shipments of cattle and calves during August were not only nearly treble similar movements during July but exceeded such shipments for August, 1920, by something more than 40,000 head. As a matter of fact the number of cattle and calves sent back to the country during August for further feeding was the greatest for any month since November of last year.

That the abundant supply of corn both on hand and in prospect is having its effect on pork production is evidenced by the fact that receipts of hogs during August were the heaviest for that month during the past seven years.

(Continued on page 182, column 1.)

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

[Thousands; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Class and year.	Receipts.			Local slaughter.			Stocker and feeder shipments.			Total shipments.		
	Aug.	8 months Jan.–Aug.	Total for year.	Aug.	8 months Jan.–Aug.	Total for year.	Aug.	8 mos. Jan.–Aug.	Total for year.	Aug.	8 months Jan.–Aug.	Total for year.
Cattle and calves:												
1916	1,584	10,051	17,676	930	6,111	10,294	330	1,984	3,847	619	3,663	6,953
1917	1,814	13,131	23,066	1,100	8,029	13,275	331	2,374	4,803	707	4,895	9,473
1918	2,024	14,813	25,295	1,186	9,015	14,874	418	2,715	5,013	860	5,675	10,311
1919	2,039	14,335	24,624	1,096	8,500	13,633	397	2,643	5,286	911	5,658	10,757
1920	1,962	13,871	22,197	1,035	7,980	12,194	314	2,201	4,102	880	5,753	9,831
1921	1,867	12,223	.....	996	7,331	.....	355	1,745	.....	846	4,813	.....
Calves only:												
1920	505	3,605	5,337	334	2,696	3,875	6	77	121	166	913	1,455
1921	492	3,512	.....	317	2,585	.....	14	53	.....	166	894	.....
Hogs:												
1916	2,634	27,427	43,265	1,861	19,676	30,984	15	104	194	756	7,568	11,979
1917	1,853	25,818	38,042	1,259	17,571	25,440	25	225	788	593	8,245	12,571
1918	2,467	28,940	44,863	1,586	18,911	30,441	116	573	989	880	9,940	14,373
1919	2,095	30,231	44,469	1,390	20,752	30,018	50	556	902	699	9,415	14,366
1920	2,491	28,868	42,121	1,530	18,437	26,761	36	530	728	958	10,371	15,298
1921	2,655	27,597	.....	1,722	18,127	.....	23	344	.....	930	9,450	.....
Sheep:												
1916	1,984	11,2[illegible]	20,692	1,090	6,933	11,228	340	861	3,277	861	4,106	9,193
1917	1,764	10,7[illegible]	20,216	746	5,998	9,142	368	1,189	4,448	1,000	4,726	11,010
1918	2,270	11,4[illegible]	22,485	933	5,821	10,266	525	1,734	5,208	1,324	5,586	12,204
1919	3,360	14,345	27,256	1,166	7,419	12,646	1,039	2,466	6,956	2,150	6,886	14,585
1920	2,606	13,578	23,538	1,098	6,885	10,981	568	2,209	5,180	1,486	6,720	12,563
1921	2,500	14,775	.....	1,335	8,525	.....	404	1,126	.....	1,123	6,261	.....

While shipments of stock hogs were more than 6,000 greater than during July, they were still nearly 13,000 under those of a year ago and were, with the exception of July this year, the lightest for any month since July, 1917. In this connection it should be stated, however, that the comparatively small shipments of stock hogs probably do not carry so much significance as would appear on the face of the figures. For various reasons, including an abundance of corn, declining markets and comparatively high freight rates, receipts of stock hogs have for several months past, been comparatively light at practically all markets. The assumption is that farmers have simply kept their pigs at home instead of piling up transportation and other expenses by sending them through centralized markets a number of times before they are ready for slaughter. In view of these conditions it

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR AUGUST.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves.						Horses.	
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Receipts.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Albany, N. Y.	671	1,234	115	187	27	56	556	1,047	217	378	40	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amarillo, Tex.	6,805	6,005	40	.....	4,351	729	6,765	6,005	40	(1)	40	.....	.....	(1)	104	1,453
Atlanta, Ga.	1,625	1,114	1,490	844	135	.....	135	270	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	245	2,485
Augusta, Ga.	721	723	670	603	154	47	184	120	226	151	226	151	.....	.....	52	401
Baltimore, Md.	24,779	34,030	11,499	16,007	40	990	13,280	18,023	8,192	10,655	2,777	4,917	.....	.....	165	196
Birmingham, Ala.	1,394	2,514	1,314	2,475	83	23	83	39	100	139	100	139	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.	5,208	5,792	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	3,386	3,480	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.	47,168	60,109	15,932	16,068	986	1,628	31,361	44,041	23,087	26,185	6,658	6,863	.....	.....	741	1,875
Chattanooga, Tenn.	982	1,018	833	738	149	280	149	280	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	200	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	286
Chicago, Ill.	282,176	301,433	193,931	197,226	26,618	34,760	88,245	104,207	50,379	50,988	45,982	45,672	(1)	(1)	1,334	3,625
Cincinnati, Ohio.	45,744	41,796	27,968	25,330	2,609	3,073	17,776	16,466	16,819	14,334	8,857	7,865	.....	.....	201	1,265
Cleveland, Ohio.	21,920	28,061	19,499	20,111	350	602	2,421	7,950	10,859	15,315	10,089	10,649	.....	.....	20	360
Columbia, S. C.	481	600	481	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	68	68	68	.....	.....	.....	216
Columbus, Ohio.	(3)	113	(3)	41	(3)	.....	(3)	72	(3)	43	(3)	33	(2)	.....	.....	42
Dallas, Tex.	729	711	729	711	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	183	137	183	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	2,581	3,020	2,477	2,731	.....	.....	104	289	667	845	633	827	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denver, Colo.	23,613	23,748	10,782	11,035	6,233	8,307	11,817	10,980	3,147	3,469	1,894	2,584	1,198	588	717	1,278
Detroit, Mich.	17,225	16,433	15,093	14,607	1,815	1,677	2,132	1,826	6,288	6,156	6,248	6,130	3	26	21	185
Dublin, Ga.	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East St. Louis, Ill.	120,877	134,462	49,623	77,376	20,013	14,763	71,254	57,086	28,393	36,282	15,298	26,170	1,384	297	4,418	14,880
El Paso, Tex.	13,244	5,092	2,309	1,313	5,074	2,397	12,379	3,789	2,594	(1)	416	(1)	2,180	(1)	764	2,007
Emeryville, Calif.	2,968	3,458	2,968	3,458	.....	.....	.....	.....	417	779	417	779	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evansville, Ind.	3,642	4,285	2,589	1,856	286	.....	1,053	2,429	1,104	1,848	795	568	.....	.....	3	21
Fort Worth, Tex.	132,194	104,100	79,011	58,278	14,059	17,181	49,955	37,191	56,010	36,713	43,988	32,260	909	286	.....	5,206
Fostoria, Ohio.	641	845	167	195	15	302	404	562	505	375	142	185	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	46,329	58,052	20,169	23,625	4,151	4,434	26,160	34,427	20,983	26,163	3,625	5,735	.....	.....	97	1,007
Jacksonville, Fla.	76	474	3	474	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jersey City, N. J.	74,474	65,630	74,474	65,630	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,997	31,830	39,997	31,830	.....	.....	406	322
Kansas City, Mo.	310,020	314,723	128,694	134,677	98,652	75,333	174,215	156,925	56,923	65,835	26,071	32,793	3,177	1,458	985	9,537
Knoxville, Tenn.	1,720	1,835	879	1,197	63	638	841	638	153	113	90	42	63	71	55	305
La Fayette, Ind.	1,188	1,466	584	665	114	104	579	801	629	712	218	246	43	9	.....	.....
Lancaster, Pa.	26,770	35,335	2,749	13,289	.....	10,860	24,021	21,846	1,852	2,604	879	928	.....	.....	48	106
Logansport, Ind.	(3)	36	(3)	5	(3)	9	(3)	31	(3)	13	(3)	5	(3)	.....	.....	.....
Louisville, Ky.	24,262	27,684	6,323	8,147	3,685	2,353	17,939	19,537	10,976	12,088	1,511	3,350	.....	.....	68	1,463
Marion, Ohio.	466	3,361	210	104	254	.....	254	3,257	158	2,154	60	96	96	.....	.....	145
Memphis, Tenn.	608	2,776	472	.....	96	57	96	2,776	145	582	160	.....	.....	.....	181	1,340
Milwaukee, Wis.	20,765	20,697	17,011	14,953	1,786	1,534	3,753	5,744	12,748	10,063	12,153	9,385	572	636	44	164
Montgomery, Ala.	2,863	8,939	215	384	246	5,890	2,272	8,076	.....	786	.....	58	.....	68	134	419
Moultrie, Ga.	32	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	10,557	9,285	4,019	3,390	914	815	6,538	5,895	3,649	2,375	887	1,038	.....	16	.....	149
Nebraska City, Nebr.	8	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	34	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
New Brighton, Minn.	311	964	.....	.....	311	.....	311	964	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
New Orleans, La.	17,708	19,896	15,232	16,081	844	1,604	2,672	4,187	10,895	10,332	8,488	8,168	.....	(1)	.....	74
New York, N. Y.	21,517	23,555	21,517	23,555	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,977	17,040	15,977	17,040	.....	.....	.....	120
Ogden, Utah.	1,843	2,637	743	1,376	24	656	1,100	1,261	119	44	43	21	.....	10	82	178
Oklahoma, Okla.	38,234	39,845	23,584	20,963	9,162	8,425	11,526	14,803	4,646	6,974	3,092	6,980	1,224	324	60	363
Omaha, Nebr.	150,128	118,288	74,921	62,591	63,771	37,718	72,322	55,697	12,413	9,046	4,590	5,881	.....	113	748	2,712
Paseo, Wash.	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peoria, Ill.	4,084	2,943	2,020	1,728	700	150	2,064	1,215	1,535	1,357	531	885	48	.....	43	160
Philadelphia, Pa.	18,990	20,691	18,398	20,043	.....	.....	592	648	8,593	9,897	8,371	9,744	.....	.....	230	107
Pittsburgh, Pa.	70,216	78,652	14,344	14,939	.....	.....	55,712	65,881	26,283	31,295	7,253	8,205	.....	.....	431	1,678
Portland, Oreg.	10,790	15,286	5,746	6,110	250	3,059	5,162	8,835	1,099	2,037	1,006	1,055	.....	11	28	131
Pueblo, Colo.	2,002	3,050	224	.....	.....	230	1,712	2,712	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	(1)	(1)	154	418
Richmond, Va.	2,577	2,939	1,889	1,924	59	429	688	1,015	1,014	917	688	492	.....	31	275	887
St. Joseph, Mo.	51,654	54,560	32,594	38,566	13,816	8,391	17,647	15,151	7,565	11,400	6,487	9,925	584	345	958	3,430
St. Paul, Minn.	87,886	122,410	42,341	52,541	32,344	29,700	41,567	65,515	24,418	26,518	27,717	25,291	155	830	332	1,730
Salt Lake City, Utah.	3,445	1,936	2,044	1,155	1,311	446	1,431	781	313	.....	297	.....	3	.....	.....	20
San Antonio, Tex.	11,252	17,217	1,973	4,084	507	8,123	9,279	13,133	4,578	3,291	961	1,963	205	500	606	2,451
Seattle, Wash.	3,527	5,604	3,451	5,418	.....	.....	76	186	197	319	197	319	.....	.....	.....	16
Sioux City, Iowa.	58,381	60,453	23,156	26,970	31,031	17,232	36,225	30,467	3,375	4,559	2,637	3,939	801	37	479	5,606
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1,548	1,019	746	758	434	34	776	254	63	86	48	70	4	.....	1	.....
Spokane, Wash.	2,467	5,652	2,206	3,378	83	1,648	276	5,667	292	534	293	380	.....	65	50	161
Tacoma, Wash.	1,819	2,270	2,009	2,082	26	81	26	86	146	582	146	458	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toledo, Ohio.	1,270	5,193	1,105	1,605	22	187	274	3,588	681	3,324	690	746	.....	.....	112	85
Washington, D. C.	2,356	2,555	2,265	2,504	.....	51	91	51	1,132	1,256	1,132	1,256	.....	.....	20	20
Wichita, Kans.	24,819	22,370	8,544	8,477	7,841	6,901	17,037	13,893	5,722	(1)	2,218	(1)	1,626	(1)	730	3,269
Total.	1,866,590	1,962,233	996,437	1,035,168	355,494	313,852	845,593	879,874	491,914	504,512	317,318	334,431	14,275	5,721	16,214	75,286
Increase or decrease.	−95,643	.....	−38,731	.....	41,642	.....	−34,281	.....	−12,598	.....	−17,113	.....	8,554	.....	−59,072	.....
Per cent.	−4.9	.....	−3.7	.....	13.3	.....	−3.9	.....	−2.5	.....	−5.1	.....	149.5	.....	−78.5	.....
Total for first 8 months ending with August.	12,223,383	13870,990	7,331,164	7,989,477	1,744,862	2200,794	4,813,373	5,753,349	3,512,089	3,605,183	2,584,938	2696,455	53,252	77,280	199,614	585,123
Increase or decrease.	−1647,607	.....	−649,313	.....	−455,932	.....	−939,976	.....	−93,094	.....	−111,517	.....	−24,028	.....	−385,509	.....
Per cent.	−11.9	.....	−8.1	.....	−20.7	.....	−16.3	.....	−2.6	.....	−4.1	.....	−31.1	.....	−65.9	.....

[1] Calves included. [2] Disposition of stock not reported. [3] Data not available.

seems probable that the comparatively small movements of stock hogs through centralized markets do not indicate an impending shortage of pork.

As was the case during July, receipts of sheep and lambs during August fell below those of the corresponding month a year ago. The total decrease amounted to 106,200 head. Despite this decrease they represented, with two exceptions, the heaviest August movement since the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates began compiling complete data of this sort in 1915. Stocker and feeder shipments of sheep and lambs were again less than those of a year ago, but were, nevertheless, the heaviest for any month since last November.

Local slaughter of cattle and calves was only slightly less than during August, 1920. Local slaughter of sheep and lambs, however, showed an increase of approximately 22%, while that of hogs increased 192,000 head, or about 13 %.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR AUGUST—Continued.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Hogs.								Sheep.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Albany, N. Y.	74	151	.....	134	.....	.....	74	17	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Amarillo, Tex.	174	621	.....	.....	.....	.....	174	621	735	17,207	.....	.....	.....	1,159	735	17,207
Atlanta, Ga.	2,818	2,021	2,669	1,276	149	.....	149	745	207	73	207	25	.....	.....	.....	48
Augusta, Ga.	382	179	327	59	.....	.....	55	120	15	39	15	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.	80,071	74,984	66,853	59,023	.....	.....	13,218	15,961	65,020	84,187	14,339	14,219	175	260	50,690	69,968
Birmingham, Ala.	1,622	2,084	1,622	2,084	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	70	144	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.	772	1,075	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	370	581	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	102,544	94,613	42,597	43,447	.....	.....	59,947	51,166	82,672	61,339	23,390	18,214	1,051	1,407	58,882	43,175
Chattanooga, Tenn.	442	873	442	873	.....	.....	.....	.....	365	228	365	228	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	300	1,575	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	1,575	13,000	26,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,000	26,100
Chicago, Ill.	581,561	494,584	423,465	382,861	26	342	158,096	111,723	439,733	462,230	343,226	308,602	46,085	138,614	96,507	153,628
Cincinnati, Ohio.	93,426	94,454	53,557	50,385	523	59	39,869	44,069	80,508	86,239	16,793	16,474	5,181	2,495	63,715	69,765
Cleveland, Ohio.	60,211	68,839	40,293	37,098	.....	.....	19,918	31,741	27,510	40,970	21,044	16,623	.....	362	6,466	24,347
Columbia, S. C.	109	96	109	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	87	47	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus, Ohio.	3,341	4,877	957	756	.....	19	2,490	4,121	.....	51	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas, Tex.	1,719	1,721	1,719	1,721	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	56	101	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	9,009	10,254	5,428	5,043	.....	.....	3,581	5,211	1,036	1,808	847	633	.....	.....	189	1,175
Denver, Colo.	19,926	15,967	19,240	14,074	1,169	1,898	1,169	1,898	86,719	95,690	15,317	14,434	5,256	12,175	70,391	80,613
Detroit, Mich.	18,548	16,184	14,780	14,812	403	119	3,768	1,372	27,393	14,577	15,442	12,965	2,434	1,452	11,951	1,612
Dublin, Ga.	132	.....	.....	5	132	.....	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East St. Louis, Ill.	201,031	201,215	77,310	99,419	2,997	1,445	123,721	101,796	80,089	70,354	56,582	51,286	5,397	9,656	23,597	19,068
El Paso, Tex.	2,057	658	844	391	1,213	117	1,213	267	5,318	627	532	627	1,818	.....	5,975	.....
Emeryville, Calif.	1,647	1,089	1,647	1,089	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,274	13,941	17,274	13,941	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evansville, Ind.	14,510	10,018	5,815	3,983	165	231	8,695	6,035	1,205	3,712	620	480	17	37	586	3,232
Fort Worth, Tex.	33,254	16,214	27,890	11,888	1,812	299	5,522	1,831	35,995	16,392	12,903	8,798	2,681	3,703	23,119	5,161
Fostoria, Ohio.	5,300	3,993	480	325	76	60	4,931	3,668	1,483	1,317	40	10	37	.....	1,478	1,307
Indianapolis, Ind.	175,475	227,113	105,168	84,404	1,198	560	70,307	142,709	25,955	26,149	6,677	6,088	2,905	2,114	19,278	20,061
Jacksonville, Fla.	2,410	2,181	169	1,061	.....	305	2,526	1,120	.....	36	96	4	.....	32	.....	32
Jersey City, N. J.	37,315	35,549	37,315	35,549	.....	.....	.....	.....	223,931	167,125	223,961	167,125	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	147,014	135,461	108,046	89,726	4,857	8,388	38,159	41,848	166,404	173,884	113,365	91,229	35,330	63,153	41,033	74,696
Knoxville, Tenn.	520	618	504	.....	16	.....	16	618	65	564	65	143	.....	421	.....	421
LaFayette, Ind.	9,573	12,593	2,482	1,805	353	138	7,112	10,788	1,565	1,216	103	12	212	46	1,464	1,204
Lancaster, Pa.	1,331	2,448	361	148	.....	.....	959	2,300	1,201	7,204	524	44	.....	.....	677	7,160
Logansport, Ind.	(2)	1,511	(2)	1	(2)	29	(2)	1,510	(2)	588	(2)	2	(2)	13	(2)	386
Louisville, Ky.	31,051	28,473	12,058	11,169	422	670	19,003	17,304	39,207	45,090	5,860	4,122	13,145	7,709	33,347	40,968
Marion, Ohio.	6,727	12,391	1,215	1,069	137	189	5,486	11,685	377	3,474	.....	54	55	8	371	3,350
Memphis, Tenn.	345	634	210	.....	49	52	49	613	85	61	101	.....	1	.....	1	61
Milwaukee, Wis.	23,382	20,011	23,352	19,916	.....	.....	30	95	8,279	6,059	7,114	5,788	.....	47	1,165	271
Montgomery, Ala.	1,470	2,713	93	189	43	64	1,251	2,474	6	199	17	40	.....	1	.....	149
Moultrie, Ga.	773	(3)	80	(3)	12	(3)	693	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)
Nashville, Tenn.	45,910	32,394	6,635	6,456	.....	1,887	39,275	25,938	6,307	8,526	2,895	3,036	1,090	3,184	3,412	5,490
Nebraska City, Nebr.	17,075	23,385	17,015	18,442	33	.....	33	4,951	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brighton, Minn.	.....	419	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	419	58,474	58,390	.....	.....	58,474	.....	58,474	58,390
New Orleans, La.	3,086	3,326	1,676	2,033	173	293	1,054	1,312	712	258	424	157	160	70	160	100
New York, N. Y.	52,020	50,565	52,020	50,565	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,474	2,559	7,474	2,559	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogden, Utah.	10,551	4,451	3,012	3,725	.....	322	7,539	726	95,977	130,604	1,101	1,577	18,978	1,962	94,873	129,027
Oklahoma, Okla.	25,651	13,246	22,920	10,021	311	647	2,696	1,555	2,546	3,994	1,478	531	427	947	745	3,102
Omaha, Nebr.	161,897	156,966	122,064	108,483	330	289	39,655	48,483	413,724	483,272	213,658	161,293	161,200	262,144	173,539	321,979
Pasco, Wash.	30	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peoria, Ill.	25,115	20,588	11,416	7,371	601	160	13,699	13,217	1,823	289	318	269	1,505	20	1,505	20
Philadelphia, Pa.	30,740	35,138	28,901	33,633	.....	.....	1,836	1,505	42,573	38,776	40,935	38,199	.....	.....	1,588	577
Pittsburgh, Pa.	136,208	158,920	35,161	27,509	.....	.....	100,897	134,310	143,182	117,394	11,873	13,271	.....	.....	131,354	105,037
Portland, Oreg.	9,198	12,471	7,885	6,919	349	265	2,136	5,851	35,516	25,388	18,927	10,249	1,650	2,544	16,044	15,119
Pueblo, Colo.	222	562	.....	.....	.....	87	222	562	24,777	45,601	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,924	34,804
Richmond, Va.	11,399	9,057	11,358	8,889	41	20	41	168	1,663	1,490	1,212	1,117	228	197	451	373
St. Joseph, Mo.	125,614	115,620	105,568	104,111	364	591	19,516	11,872	89,470	79,247	62,169	54,470	24,118	21,354	25,677	24,733
St. Paul, Minn.	107,252	66,913	87,391	60,856	3,007	2,366	19,375	5,217	55,532	70,967	35,294	29,527	3,557	6,826	17,695	39,448
Salt Lake City, Utah	3,542	1,179	3,062	531	3	332	480	648	33,075	49,812	6,175	1,100	3,300	2,213	26,900	48,712
San Antonio, Tex.	5,255	2,712	2,210	766	190	344	3,045	1,946	6,528	510	213	122	126	.....	6,315	388
Seattle, Wash.	4,173	3,075	4,062	2,819	111	256	111	256	7,572	5,896	7,572	5,896	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sioux City, Iowa.	126,826	129,604	74,548	74,715	224	3,174	51,722	57,199	22,206	32,335	13,850	10,826	7,588	20,399	7,693	21,174
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	31,845	9,730	5,862	1,019	77	104	26,040	8,817	25	1,303	25	28	.....	209	.....	1,152
Spokane, Wash.	1,856	3,270	829	1,719	695	1,218	1,052	3,092	6,724	9,121	2,221	1,528	21	1,151	4,215	9,119
Tacoma, Wash.	2,408	2,293	2,657	2,122	.....	.....	.....	7	2,428	4,432	6,029	5,321	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toledo, Ohio.	8,279	8,615	1,750	4,004	.....	.....	6,529	4,611	1,263	1,490	504	137	128	.....	759	1,353
Washington, D. C.	7,402	6,418	7,402	6,145	.....	.....	.....	273	3,204	4,029	3,204	4,029	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita, Kans.	29,315	19,540	27,686	11,115	703	8,317	778	8,425	2,936	974	702	675	76	49	2,284	299
Total	2,655,245	2,490,556	1,722,134	1,529,847	22,964	35,656	930,384	957,826	2,499,821	2,606,038	1,335,417	1098,430	404,326	568,121	1,123,134	1485,868
Increase or decrease.	164,689	.....	192,287	.....	−12,692	.....	−27,442	.....	−105,217	.....	236,987	.....	−163,795	.....	−362,734	.....
Per cent.	6.6	.....	12.6	.....	−35.6	.....	−2.9	.....	−4.1	.....	21.6	.....	−28.8	.....	−24.4	.....
Total for first 8 months ending with August.	27,596,877	23868,472	18127,328	18436,932	343,608	539,084	9,450,026	10371,406	14774,776	13578,243	8,525,150	6885,025	1,125,952	2208,632	6,260,607	6720,125
Increase or decrease.	−1271,595	.....	−309,604	.....	−186,476	.....	−921,380	.....	1,196,533	.....	1,640,125	.....	−1082,680	.....	−459,518	.....
Per cent.	−4.4	.....	−1.7	.....	−35.2	.....	−8.9	.....	8.8	.....	23.8	.....	−49.0	.....	−6.8	.....

[1] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston. [2] Data not available. [3] Yards not in operation.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER PRICES SCORE ADVANCES UNDER INCREASED DEMAND.

Active Buying Follows Labor Day Holiday—Fancy Grades Still Scarce—More Mold Appears.

Butter markets during the week ending Sept. 10 were featured by heavy buying, especially during the first days of the week. This volume of business was generally expected to follow the double holiday caused by Labor Day. Receipts at the four principal eastern markets were very light compared with the previous week. This lighter supply and the increased demand caused prices to make general advances on all markets. However, a certain amount of unsettled feeling was in evidence during the week on all but fancy butter. Offerings of fancy are still scarce and are firmly held.

Some of the increase in receipts at New York about the middle of the week was made up of butter shipped from Chicago. A number of carlots of centralized were handled in this way and it was reported that these offerings acted somewhat as a damper on the market, and were moved at a profit only with considerable effort.

REDUCTION IN OUTPUT NOTED.

While the reports available do not show so heavy a shrinkage in the output of butter as some have expected, there is nevertheless a very sizable reduction evident and indications are that this shrinkage will increase from now on. The western and southwestern sections of the country are the ones most affected, but invoices are said to be lighter also on shipments from Minnesota and Wisconsin creameries. The Pacific Coast market is higher and is absorbing considerable butter that ordinarily goes to eastern markets.

QUALITY OF RECEIPTS POOR.

Arrivals of butter during the week showed the effects of the hot weather of the past few weeks. Shippers are having trouble in maintaining their output to the usual standards, and buyers complain a good deal about not being able to find suitable offerings. Mold has not been so troublesome this year as in the past but many lots developed this trouble during the past week. The shortage of offerings of really fine quality appears to be a supporting feature of the market inasmuch as undergrades have not cleaned up well and are acting as a drag on the markets.

Storage butter continues very quiet. What few sales are being made are mostly of undergrades. Withdrawals from storage in the four eastern markets during the week, while about twice as heavy as for the same period last year, amounted to only a little over 1,000,000 lbs. The total holdings of storage butter in the same four markets are still lighter than last year by over 9,000,000 lbs., and the preliminary report for the entire country shows total holdings on Sept. 1 of but 93,946,000 lbs., compared with 115,558,000 lbs. a year ago and a five-year average of 110,326,000 lbs.

The export of barley from Algeria to all countries is now permitted up to a total of 50,000 metric tons (a metric ton is 2.204.6 lbs.), exclusive of the quantities exported to France.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 10.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tuesday	41	38½	41	41½	42
Wednesday	42	39½	42	42	41½
Thursday	42	40	42	42½	44
Friday	42	40½	41½	42½	(1)
Saturday	42	40½	41½	42½	44
Average for week	41.80	39.80	41.60	42.20	42.87
Previous week	40.67	38.83	40.67	41.42	43.04
Corresponding week last year	58.30	56.00	58.95	58.90	66.19

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No.1 fresh twins.)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[2]	Wisconsin.
Monday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tuesday	20–21	18½–18¾	20½–21½	19½	17¾
Wednesday	20–21	18½–18¾	20½–21½	19¾	17¾
Thursday	20–21	18¼–18¾	20½–21½	19¾	17¾
Friday	20–21	18½–19	20½–21½	(1)	17¾
Saturday	20–21	18½–19	20½–21½	19¾	17¾
Average for week	20.50	18.60	21.00	19.62	17.75
Previous week	20.50	19.00	21.04	18.96	18.21
Corresponding week last year	27.57	26.00	28.65	30.56	26.35

[1] Holiday. [2] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	(1)	Friday	36¾–37
Tuesday	36½	Saturday	37
Wednesday	36½–36½		
Thursday	36¾	Average	36.65

[1] Holiday

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

(New York, Chicago, Philadelphia Boston, and San Francisco.)

	Week ending Sept. 10.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	11,575,942	14,831,224	9,046,226
Receipts since Jan. 1	414,840,254	403,264,312	368,309,979
Put into cold storage	2,604,492	3,245,449	2,199,554
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,670,587	1,935,155	1,909,536
Change during week	+933,905	+1,280,294	+290,018
Total holdings	59,254,170	58,320,265	67,450,117
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	2,987,046	3,324,161	2,664,990
Receipts since Jan. 1	130,356,751	127,369,705	121,143,461
Put into cold storage	1,200,723	1,422,452	968,936
Withdrawn from cold storage	830,234	1,066,082	1,393,307
Change during week	+370,489	+356,370	−424,371
Total holdings	17,312,680	16,942,191	20,669,234
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	4,387,911	4,307,644	2,623,298
Receipts since	113,029,359	108,641,448	109,956,239
Put into cold storage	2,697,959	1,637,676	1,891,591
Withdrawn from cold storage	737,122	905,204	1,295,878
Change during week	+1,360,837	+732,472	+595,713
Total holdings	16,197,594	14,836,757	15,024,242
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	224,542	230,358	208,199
Receipts since Jan. 1	12,705,796	12,481,254	11,302,518
Put into cold storage	35,908	45,905	33,380
Withdrawn from cold storage	70,572	61,949	140,465
Change during week	−34,664	−16,044	−107,085
Total holdings	3,484,858	3,519,522	2,972,150

The four foreign countries which contributed the largest numbers to the ranks of the foreign-born white farmers in the United States, as reported to the Census Bureau in 1920, were Germany, with 140,652; Sweden, with 60,442; Norway, with 51,596; and Canada, with 48,692. It should be noted that this order by no means corresponds to the order in which the various foreign countries have contributed to the total population of the United States. The immigrants from certain countries, notably Italy, Poland, and Ireland, have gone chiefly into pursuits other than agricultural.

DECLINE STIMULATES TRADING AT PRIMARY CHEESE MARKETS.

Sales for Storage Unusually Heavy—Firmer Feeling in Evidence on Distributing Markets.

Following the decline on the cheese boards at Plymouth, Wis., on Sept. 5, trade during the week ending Sept. 10 showed a decided improvement. Dealers felt that the low point had been reached and held firmly to their asking prices. They felt, too, that current receipts were of a quality good enough to make good property for storage purposes.

Trading was active all week and sales were limited only by the supply of cheese. Sales for storage appeared to be the heaviest they have been since June. There was some export inquiry, but prices offered were too low to consummate sales, although a few of the lower-priced grades were moved.

DISTRIBUTING MARKETS DULL.

Actual trading at distributing markets was dull and generally inactive, although toward the close of the week a firmer feeling prevailed and goods that did not move through regular trade channels were placed in storage for future use. At Chicago, buyers raised their bids toward the end of the week and were ready to pay 18¾¢ for Twins and 19½¢ for Single Daisies. These bids were presumably made for export purposes.

At New York the feeling was steady on fine State make. But little of this kind of cheese was offered, as most of the New York State cheese is being stored at country points. There was some movement of lower-priced cheese, sales being made down to 16¾¢. Actual export business at New York was dull with no inquiry.

BOSTON MARKET UNSETTLED.

Boston reported an easy and unsettled feeling under liberal offerings, and that it was not hard to get concessions during the week. Fancy cheese held firm, but undergrades sold at the first reasonable bids.

The decline at country markets caused buyers to hold off at Philadelphia and very little business was done until the end of the week, when prices were shaded slightly. The range at Philadelphia between fresh and short held cheese is gradually widening. Some speculative inquiry was noted there, but no buying resulted from that source.

Surplus of Butter in New Zealand.

The manufacture of butter in New Zealand since Mar. 31, when the Imperial contract terminated, has been more extensive than was anticipated, and consequently a quantity has become available for export, reports the American consul at Auckland.

Permission will be granted for the export of whey butter, milled butter, and dairy butter, and a maximum quantity of 30,000 boxes of creamery butter. There will be no restriction on the export of whey, milled, and dairy butter beyond formal application to the collector of customs at the port of shipment. These classifications cover the second-grade butter, which is not required for local consumption, in view of the fact that there is an adequate supply of creamery butter.

Applications for permission to export creamery butter must be made to the controller of customs at Wellington, so that a check may be kept on the total quantity exported.

Fruits and Vegetables

POTATOES, APPLES, AND CABBAGE REGISTER PRICE GAINS.

Other Leading Lines Steady to Firm—Movement Totals 14,600 Cars During Past Week.

The markets for leading fruits and vegetables during the week ending Sept. 12 witnessed an upward trend in prices for potatoes, apples, and cabbage, while prices for sweet potatoes, onions and cantaloupes remained steady to firm.

The carlot movement of white potatoes was heavier. The total carlot movement of leading lines during the week amounted to 14,600 cars compared with 14,022 cars during the previous week, and 14,557 cars during the corresponding week a year ago. Potatoes, grapes, and peaches comprised more than half the shipments.

Potatoes.—Increasing shipments of potatoes have caused city markets to be well supplied. Demand is moderate to good at shipping points and prices are higher. Wholesale markets in consuming centers have responded to the advances at distributing points and show a generally strong tone. New Jersey Giants have advanced 30¢ per 100 lbs. sacked, f. o. b. shipping points, ruling $2.15 at the close and Round Whites ranged $2.65 to $2.85 during the week. The New York market strengthened 40¢ to 50¢ to a range of $2.15 to $2.25; other eastern cities showed gains of 25¢ to 35¢, closing at $2.15 to $2.35. Idaho Rurals were firm at shipping points at $1.50 wagonloads cash to growers.

CHICAGO PRICES FLUCTUATE.

The Chicago carlot market strengthened to a range of $3.35 to $3.50 the middle of the week, but declined to a closing range of $3 to $3.15, a net advance of 20¢ to 25¢ over last week. Other middle western cities closed firm at $3 to $3.35. Minnesota Early Ohios, partly graded, showed gains of 15¢ in producing sections, ranging $2.05 to $2.20. Red River Ohios were firm in Chicago and St. Louis at $3 to $3.15. Maine Irish Cobblers were slightly higher in New York and Boston at $2.50 to $2.65. Total shipments were 3,359 cars, an increase of more than 500 cars for the week but less than the 3,523 cars which moved during the same time last year. Colorado shipped 704 cars, which is twice the number a year ago; Maine 687 cars, over four times as many; and New Jersey only 473, compared with 1,665 last year.

Onions.—Eastern yellow Globe onions were slow at Massachusetts shipping points, partly because of the ordinary condition of offerings. Prices ruled unchanged at $3.50 per 100 lbs., sacked. Consuming markets showed a steady to strong tone, prices ranging $3.50 to $4 in New York. The market was active in Philadelphia at $4.50 to $4.75 and steady in other eastern markets at $3.50 to $3.75. Indiana and Ohio yellow stock ranged $3.25 to $3.75 in middle western cities. Shipments are increasing, but show about the same volume as last year. Of the total movement of 632 cars, California shipped 194, Indiana 129, and Massachusetts 121 cars.

Apples.—The demand for good apples is moderate, supplies are liberal, and a steady to firm tone prevails in most markets. New York Wealthys, A 2½, ranged $8.50 to $9 per bbl. in New York, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Baldwins ranged $6 to $6.50 in New York and Philadelphia. New York Rhode Island Greenings were firm in Philadelphia at $7 to $8. Washington boxed apples were steady in New York at $4 to $4.75. Shipments of boxed apples are 200 cars heavier than for this time a year ago, while barreled stock shows a decrease of about the same volume. Total shipments of boxed apples were 448 cars and of barreled stock, 725. Last week's movement was 353 cars of boxed and 749 of barreled stock.

Sweet potatoes.—Car-lot movement of sweet potatoes decreased, but many markets report moderate receipts of home-grown stock, and all are well supplied. Prices in leading markets were firm to strong at the close, with slow to moderate demand. Virginia Eastern Shore yellow varieties ranged $4.25 to $5 per bbl. in most city markets, but Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati ranged lower, at $3.50 to $3.75. Virginia, the leading shipping State, sent 293 cars, a decrease of over 100 cars in a week. Total shipments of 441 cars were 250 below last year.

CABBAGE PRICES ADVANCE.

Cabbages.—New York Domestic cabbage was in moderate demand in consuming markets and advanced $5 to $10 in New York the middle of the week to a range of $50 to $60. Other markets showed similar gains and closed at $45 to $50 bulk per ton. New York Danish type cabbage was $10 higher in Philadelphia at $55. Northern Danish stock closed at $60 to $65 in St. Louis. Shipments are increasing slowly, with weekly movement about 100 cars heavier than a year ago. Total for the week was 368 cars, of which Colorado shipped 120 and New York 110 cars.

Cantaloupes.—Haulings of cantaloupes decreased at Colorado shipping points, with practically no sales. Colorado Salmon Tints, Standards 45s, were steady in consuming markets, ranging from $3 to $3.50 in eastern cities and $2.50 to $3 in the Middle West. Shipments for the week were 913 cars, of which 813 were from Colorado. Total movement was slightly heavier than for the same week a year ago, when 840 cars moved.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Michigan Golden Heart *celery* in flats was steady in Chicago and St. Louis at 90¢ to $1. In Kansas City this stock was steady at $2 to $2.25 per crate. New York Concord *grapes* in 12-qt. baskets ranged $1 to $1.50 in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Michigan Concords in 4-qt. baskets advanced 5¢ in Chicago, closing 38¢ to 40¢; 5-lb. baskets were steady in St. Louis at 40¢. New York Big Boston *lettuce* was weak in eastern markets at $1 to $1.75 per bu. basket. California Iceberg *lettuce* declined $2 in Cleveland, ranging $5.50 per crate. New York Elberta *peaches* advanced 25¢ to 50¢ in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, closing at $3.25 to $3.75 per bu. Middle western markets were steady at $2.75 to $3.25 per bushel basket. Shipments for the week were 2,024 cars. New York and Michigan Bartlett *pears*, advanced 50¢ to $1 in consuming markets to a range of $2.75 to $3.50 per bushel basket. Tom Watson *watermelons* from Illinois were firm in Chicago at 40¢ to 60¢ each. Total shipments were 727 cars, a little more than half of last week's movement.

A cooperative association in California recently secured an advance of $150,000 from the War Finance Corporation to assist in financing the exportation of canned fruits.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, New Jersey Giants, No. 1, per 100 lbs. Sacked.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. Sept. 12.	This season. Sept. 5.	One year ago.
New York	254	$2.15–$2.25	$1.75	$1.60–$1.65
Boston	214	[12] 2.50– 2.65	2.00	2.15
Philadelphia	81	2.15– 2.35	1.85	1.75– 1.85
Pittsburgh	196	2.50	2.35– 2.45	2.00
Cincinnati	37	2.65– 3.00	2.50– 2.65	2.60– 2.65
Chicago	474	[2] 3.00– 3.15	[2] 2.80– 2.90	[2] 3.00– 3.15
St. Louis	103	[3] 3.15– 3.25	[3] 3.00– 3.15	[2] 3.00
Kansas City	131	[3] 3.00	[3] 2.50– 2.75	[3] 2.75– 2.85

SWEET POTATOES, Virginia Big Stem Jerseys, No. 1, Barrels.

New York	74	$4.50–$5.00	$3.50–$3.75	$5.00–$5.50
Boston	29	4.25– 4.50	4.00– 4.50	7.00– 7.25
Philadelphia	11	3.50	3.10– 3.25	4.50– 5.50
Pittsburgh	14	4.00– 4.25	4.00– 4.25	6.75– 7.00
Cincinnati	10	3.50– 3.75	4.50	[4] 6.75
Chicago	19	4.00– 4.50	3.75– 4.00	.....
St. Louis	7	4.50	[5] 1.25– 1.30	[5] 2.25– 2.30
Kansas City	3	[6] 1.50	[6] 1.50	.....

APPLES, New York and Michigan Red Fall Varieties, Barrels.

New York	199	$8.50–$9.00	[7] $2.00–$2.25	$3.50–$4.00
Boston	32	.....	5.00– 6.00	4.25– 4.50
Philadelphia	39	[7] 2.50– 2.75	[7] 2.25	[8] 6.50– 7.00
Pittsburgh	31	6.00– 6.25	[7] 2.25– 2.50	[7] 1.85– 2.00
Cincinnati	26	8.00– 8.50	[7] 2.50	[7] 1.00– 1.35
Chicago	82	8.50– 9.00	[7] 2.25– 2.50	6.00– 7.00
St. Louis	21	[7] 2.85	[7] 2.60	[7] 2.10
Kansas City	22	[7] 2.75– 3.00	.....	[7] 1.75– 2.00

ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Globes, No. 1, 100 lbs. Sacked.

New York	88	$3.50–$4.00	$3.00–$3.25	$2.50–$2.75
Boston	44	3.50– 3.75	3.75– 3.87	2.75
Philadelphia	22	4.50– 4.75	3.50	2.50– 2.75
Pittsburgh	29	3.75– 4.00	4.00	2.50– 2.75
Cincinnati	1	3.25– 3.50	2.75	2.00
Chicago	34	3.15– 3.35	[9] 2.75– 3.00	2.00– 2.25
St. Louis	34	.....	[10] 3.00– 3.25	[10] 1.85– 2.00
Kansas City	20	[10] 3.25	[10] 2.50	[10] 1.90– 2.00

CABBAGE, New York, Northern and Western Domestic, Bulk per Ton.

New York	14	.....	$45–$50	.....
Boston	0	.....	[11] 1.75–2.50	[11] $1.75
Philadelphia	11	$45–$50	40–45	.....
Pittsburgh	11	50	[11] 3–3.25	.....
Cincinnati	3	45	35–40	.....
Chicago	11	[11] 3	.....	12.00
St. Louis	35	50–55	35–40	20.00
Kansas City	28	[12] 2–2.25	[12] 2–2.25	[11] 1.25

CANTALOUPES, Colorado Salmon Tints, Standards 45s.

New York	269	$3.25–$3.50	$3.25–$3.50	$4.00–$4.50
Boston	60	3.50– 4.00	3.00	4.00– 4.50
Philadelphia	67	3.00– 3.50	3.00	4.00
Pittsburgh	115	3.25	2.25– 2.50	4.00– 4.25
Cincinnati	33	3.00	1.50– 1.75	3.50
Chicago	122	2.50	1.85	3.00– 3.25
St. Louis	23	2.50	1.75– 2.00	2.50– 2.75
Kansas City	31	2.75– 3.00	1.50	2.50

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES (100 lbs).			
Idaho Falls, Idaho	[13] $1.50	$1.75	.....
Minneapolis, Minn.	$2.05– 2.20	$2.00– 2.15	$2.10–$2.20
North Jersey points.	2.15	1.85	1.50– 1.55
ONIONS (100 lbs.).			
Massachusetts points	3.35– 3.75	3.50	2.00– 2.10

[1] Maine Irish Cobblers.
[2] Carlot sales, Idaho Rurals.
[3] Colorado and Idaho Rurals.
[4] North Carolina yellow varieties.
[5] Tennessee Nancy Halls, bushel hamper.
[6] Alabama Porto Ricans.
[7] Bushel baskets.
[8] Virginia Jonathans.
[9] California yellow varieties.
[10] Middle Western red varieties.
[11] Barrel.
[12] Bulk 100 lbs.
[13] Wagonloads, cash to growers.

PRODUCTION OF PEANUTS GREATLY REDUCED BY LONG DROUGHT.

Digging of New Crop Begun in South—Demand Still Active for Shelled Stock.

The long-continued drought, experienced so generally over the peanut belt of the South, has seriously reduced the estimated production of peanuts in all important areas. During August condition of the peanut crop fell off 14.2%, a greater decrease than was reported for any other crop. Virginia and North Carolina, which raise chiefly the Virginia type nut sold by street venders, suffered more severely than the more southern States. Unless rains come promptly the crop yield in the Virginia area is expected to drop 50%. A good stand of vines is in evidence, but when they are pulled up the peanuts are lacking.

Digging of the new crop is now general in the Southeast. In Texas, digging has started but has been suspended because of rain. Thrashing in the southern tier of States is expected to be general in two or three weeks' time if the weather is favorable.

LIGHT CARRYOVER FROM 1920.

The carryover of the 1920 crop is very light. It is said that hardly 5% or 6% of last year's Virginia type crop now remains. These are largely of a medium grade which will make a good fancy cleaned nut. Cheap shelling stock has been absorbed by crushing interests and the available farmers' grade peanuts left were, at recent quotations, too high priced for shelling. Farmers' grade peanuts of the Spanish type in Virginia are in very light supply, and have been selling around $1 per bu. (30 lbs.) in less than carlots. Shellers are carrying very light stocks of farmers' grade peanuts and have no surplus of shelled goods of either variety.

In the southeastern States of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida the 1920 crop is nearly cleaned up. Runners especially are being rapidly closed out and are obtainable only in scattered sections. Mills in the Southeast are generally bidding around $55 to $60 per ton for farmers' grade Spanish but holders are asking higher prices. Farmers' goods of the Runner variety are being purchased at $45 to $50 per ton. Practically no farmers' stock has been available in Texas for many months. The harvesting of the new crop, then, will find the country peanut markets of the South comparatively bare of the 1920 crop of farmers' grade nuts.

Shelled Virginia peanuts continue in active demand at firmer quotations. The No. 1 grade has advanced to a range of 7¢ to 7¼¢ per lb., and Spanish No. 1 in Virginia is listed mostly at 6¢ to 6¼¢ per lb. There is a slightly stronger feeling on cleaned goods, which were reduced in prices a couple of weeks ago to quicken the movement of the old crop, but the movement is only fair. England has recently absorbed the surpluses of Extras, and there is some European inquiry for Fancys, while Jumbos are not only limited in quantity but few more can be made from the available supply of farmers' goods. Jumbos can be purchased mostly at 11¾¢ to 12¢ per lb. and Fancys at 6¾¢ to 7¼¢.

Several large mills in the Southeast have already sold out their supplies of shelled peanuts, which are now in active demand at 5½¢ to 5¾¢ per lb. for No. 1 Spanish. No. 1 Runners have advanced to 4½¢ to 5¢. Peanut oil is firm at around 8¢ per lb. f. o. b. buyers' tanks at southeastern crushing points. The peanut oil market has a strong tone, due to the advance in the cotton market and to the probably light supply of cotten seed from this year's short cotton crop.

The market for shelled goods in Texas is said to be improving slowly under a better demand. The movement of Texas peanuts is comparatively fair at prices ranging 6¢ to 6½¢ for No. 1 Spanish. Peanut cake and peanut meal show little change in prices, and peanut oil has advanced sharply to around 9¢ per lb.

Practically no imports have come in through Pacific Coast points during the past month. The present tariff of 3¢ per lb. is keeping out small-sized Orientals which can not compete profitably with the low-priced small-sized domestic peanuts. Furthermore, this is the off season in the Orient, and it will be several months before the 1921 crop of Oriental peanuts is ready for shipment in any volume.

Minnesota's Late Potato Crop Reported to Be in Uncertain Position.

The late potato crop in Minnesota seems to be in a somewhat uncertain position, reports a field representative of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. The drought, which nearly ruined the early potato crop, has been partly offset in the case of the late crop by a fair amount of rain during the past few weeks and the outlook is improving.

This late growth, however, will have a tendency to make the late crop more liable to damage if frost comes too soon. Moreover, the warm, muggy weather so far this month has suggested blight, though as yet complaints of blight damage have not become general.

TENTATIVE PEACH STANDARDS.

(Concluded from front page.)

fiedly to a friend." The first car shipped out brought an enthusiastic letter from the consignee and an order for five more cars, although the f. o. b. price on this car was about 40¢ per bushel basket above the general market at that time.

The quality of the tree-run fruit packed by the associations was very good, and only a few lots were too badly blemished to pay to grade them up to U. S. No. 1 standard. Every basket was ring-faced and stamped with the variety and the minimum diameter expressed in one-quarter inch variations.

The comparatively slight additional cost for putting up a first-class pack and grade was more than covered by higher sales prices and enhanced reputation. The very undesirable practice of placing poor fruit in the bottom of the basket and topping with good stock is still practiced by many shippers in New York. Peaches so packed, however, can not long sell successfully in competition with peaches that are uniform and well-graded.

Ring-facing is coming into general use very rapidly. With experienced help it costs but little more (about 2¢ per basket), and adds much to the attractiveness and sales value of the package. The solid ring pack as used in Arkansas and elsewhere is not in vogue in New York.

The soundness of the decision of the western New York associations to use the tentative Government peach grades appears to have been confirmed. "Organize, standardize, and advertise" seems to be a slogan that spells profits and stable business.

CALDWELL, IDAHO, POTATOES GET EARLY START TO MARKET.

Carlot Shipments Active during July—Inspection Service Reported as Giving Satisfaction.

Shipments of potatoes from the Caldwell, Idaho, section began early this year because of the maturity of the crop and the heavy volume of early sales by the growers.

Potatoes in the Caldwell section are usually sold when the various fields are ripe and are contracted for delivery immediately or within a week or 10 days. This year, however, it is estimated by the local field agent of the United States Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates that not less than 75% of the early crop was sold during the first seven days of August, mostly for August delivery. This early activity seems to have been caused by the weakness of the potato markets during July and by the feeling of uncertainty regarding future market conditions.

The early beginning of the market movement is reflected in the volume of shipments which reached 148 cars during July, compared with 22 cars during July, 1920, while the total shipments to Aug. 31 this year were 2,048 cars, compared with 785 cars for the same period last year.

PRICES SAG AFTER QUICK JUMP.

Early sales of sacked Rurals, U. S. grade No. 1, were made at 85¢ per 100 lbs. to the growers, but competition of buyers and stronger market conditions caused the price to jump within a few days to $2.35 per 100 lbs., the high point of the season. Market conditions, however, appeared not to justify this price level and a slump occurred to a range of $1.50 to $1.75, which prevailed during the rest of August and the first week of September.

The quality of the early stock this year is exceptionally good. There is little of sunburn or sun scald which often has been the source of trouble in the Caldwell section. The acreage for the early crop in this section was about 4,000 acres, and the acreage for the late stock is from 500 to 600 acres. Yields are better than was expected at first and shippers' early estimates of 1,800 cars of early potatoes have been raised to 2,200 cars.

Local inspections are being conducted on a joint basis by the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture. Inspections are made only on request, but more than 90% of the shipments have been inspected and the service is reported to be giving general satisfaction.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Sept. 10.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Sept. 10.	Last season to Sept. 10.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Boxed	448	248	353	1,997	1,471	35,633
Barreled	725	932	749	4,056	5,489	71,168
Cabbage	368	247	332	15,263	16,173	32,924
Cantaloupes	913	840	871	23,674	20,555	22,375
Grapes	2,778	2,381	1,650	6,915	8,688	38,183
Lettuce	368	253	213	15,590	11,353	12,481
Onions	632	630	485	9,470	10,425	27,903
Peaches	2,024	1,984	3,207	24,511	16,285	26,935
Pears	798	1,116	757	7,754	7,111	15,158
Potatoes:						
Sweet	441	711	595	2,846	1,710	17,835
White	3,359	3,523	2,836	59,000	53,012	192,881
Tomatoes	726	768	522	13,582	11,231	15,100
Watermelons	726	743	1,202	43,576	38,319	39,249
Vegetables (mixed)	294	181	250	11,325	8,762	13,217
Total	14,600	14,557	14,022	239,559	210,584	561,042

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN AUGUST.

Shipping districts.	August. 1921	August. 1920	July, 1921.	Season to Sept. 3. 1921	Season to Sept. 3. 1920	Total last season.
APPLES (BOXED).						
California	668	723	297	1,083	1,055	4,490
Colorado	10	2	0	14	3	2,827
Idaho	22	0	1	24	0	2,769
Montana	11	0	0	14	0	429
New Mexico	141	7	3	166	9	277
Oregon	11	3	9	25	4	3,091
Washington	141	111	48	222	152	21,133
Other sections	1	0	0	1	0	617
Total	1,005	846	358	1,549	1,223	35,633
APPLES (BARRELED).						
Georgia	15	9	4	25	26	160
Illinois	45	135	23	112	724	3,363
Michigan	1,084	1,140	370	1,564	1,413	6,074
Minnesota	9	0	0	9	2	41
New Jersey	40	288	82	130	410	828
New York	956	678	98	1,259	892	33,527
West Virginia	18	78	4	44	158	4,715
Wisconsin	10	2	0	21	3	66
Other sections	39	524	77	145	959	22,384
Total	2,207	2,854	658	3,310	4,497	71,168
CABBAGE.						
Calif., N. dist.	6	19	1	71	249	256
Calif., S. dist	7	0	9	504	1,005	1,005
Colorado	698	405	95	856	442	1,657
Illinois	14	13	13	63	37	147
Iowa	35	106	79	117	203	375
Minnesota	30	22	12	45	48	808
Nebraska	12	2	1	13	3	15
New York	137	14	0	195	21	8,210
Va., Roanoke	315	373	85	406	467	972
Wisconsin	15	19	0	24	41	4,842
Other sections	23	18	97	12501	13410	14,627
Total	1,292	993	392	14895	15926	32,924
CANTALOUPES.						
Arkansas	96	220	1,236	1,347	936	936
California:						
Turlock	1,242	2,928	716	1,993	3,708	3,850
Other	55	122	141	198	134	155
Colorado	1,248	259	0	1,524	384	2,454
Delaware	923	443	17	943	479	581
Illinois	36	75	59	95	81	85
Indiana	116	591	496	612	625	635
Iowa	30	38	7	37	40	40
Maryland	1,093	751	97	1,198	770	771
Michigan	117	81	15	132	107	209
New Jersey	233	84	1	237	112	117
New Mexico	412	863	4	416	911	937
Tennessee	21	9	2	23	9	9
Texas	97	12	11	136	14	22
Washington	146	134	0	154	179	329
Other sections	50	81	5,184	13715	11226	11,245
Total	5,915	6,691	8,016	22769	19715	22,375
GRAPES.						
Calif., N. dist.	267	888	0	484	1,376	11,605
Calif., C. dist.	2,181	3,295	149	2,891	3,999	11,908
Calif., S. dist.	129	387	206	408	783	2,454
Iowa	39	20	0	45	34	106
Michigan	112	7	0	183	41	4,593
New York	71	6	0	111	18	6,089
Other sections	5	44	8	13	56	1,428
Total	2,804	4,647	363	4,135	6,307	38,183
WHITE POTATOES.						
Calif., N. dist.	686	1119	114	1382	2532	8154
Calif., S. dist.	153	109	1457	2165	1543	1687
Colorado	923	643	70	1180	752	11240
Idaho	1958	784	149	2178	885	8102
Illinois	27	22	23	55	51	98
Kansas	1130	655	1092	2284	1914	1977
Kentucky	169	198	264	441	686	1061
Maine	543	91	18	825	142	17755
Md., E. Shore	189	601	1685	2088	2175	2259
Minnesota	956	1344	8	1061	1493	23948
Missouri	79	62	174	258	216	224
Montana	20	8	1	21	10	907
Nebraska	429	152	251	701	172	2988
New Jersey	5568	5242	2006	7803	8039	17125
N. Y., Long Island	1342	335	203	1648	442	5503
N. Y., other	11	1	3	17	1	10291
North Carolina	61	2	505	3481	3472	3512
North Dakota	14	0	0	21	0	1819
Oregon	77	7	0	83	7	1476
Pennsylvania	63	7	1	96	26	6175
Rhode Island	16	3	16	32	3	3
South Dakota	14	0	0	21	0	1880
Utah	477	157	185	664	256	539
Va., E. Shore	279	1715	6265	13050	11770	11948
Va., Norfolk	95	77	1638	5149	2984	2991
Va., other	70	9	42	295	63	238
Washington	187	114	97	303	172	3666
Wisconsin	76	18	2	83	30	17538
Other sections	33	108	221	8253	9652	28501
Total	15636	13583	16490	55638	49488	192705

Shipping districts.	August. 1921	August. 1920	July, 1921.	Season to Sept. 3. 1921	Season to Sept. 3. 1920	Total last season.
TOMATOES.						
California	93	137	122	492	377	1,480
Delaware	19	25	0	32	38	153
Illinois	23	74	77	102	223	350
Iowa	11	8	0	11	13	23
Indiana	32	103	0	59	167	1,137
Kentucky	168	176	0	198	236	559
Michigan	17	24	3	21	26	28
New Jersey	236	639	791	1,112	1,540	2,546
New York	321	74	0	430	109	849
Ohio	20	153	183	267	224	330
Washington	13	34	7	20	38	62
West Virginia	3	8	10	13	11	11
Other sections	24	99	451	10165	7,461	7,772
Total	980	1,604	1,644	12853	10463	15,100
WATERMELONS.						
Alabama	451	489	705	1,352	1,116	1,160
Arkansas	317	220	182	593	312	314
California	979	1,132	1,226	3,209	2,847	3,272
Colorado	58	17	0	77	24	71
Delaware	387	134	0	437	174	177
Georgia	2,293	1,417	8,830	15709	11094	11193
Idaho	91	9	1	98	14	22
Illinois	212	149	2	234	179	251
Indiana	577	294	36	658	390	661
Iowa	478	146	0	533	190	348
Kansas	41	8	0	45	15	29
Maryland	599	376	0	683	433	458
Missouri	2,415	2,606	490	2,965	2,778	3,012
Mississippi	41	21	155	204	94	94
North Carolina	705	599	511	1,219	795	799
Oklahoma	367	367	166	540	423	465
South Carolina	347	955	3,972	4,406	4,734	4,735
South Dakota	12	7	0	15	8	12
Texas	648	990	2,329	4,002	4,743	4,845
Utah	13	11	0	13	16	26
Virginia	267	216	1	288	248	312
Washington	97	99	0	103	111	195
Other sections	28	33	531	5,538	6,837	6,888
Total	11423	10295	19137	42841	37575	39249
ONIONS.						
California	315	232	150	1,332	2,080	4,393
Illinois	41	26	12	64	28	357
Indiana	177	78	7	232	126	3,386
Iowa	96	279	77	175	324	865
Kentucky	39	76	208	357	284	299
Massachusetts	194	189	112	371	205	3,833
New Jersey	31	204	250	376	549	634
New York	540	68	79	657	95	3,020
Ohio	70	14	5	87	24	2,951
Pennsylvania	28	10	52	82	14	92
Texas	40	42	86	4,226	5,081	5,086
Washington	229	478	223	453	662	772
Other sections	13	153	138	423	321	2,215
Total	1,813	1,899	1,399	8,835	9,794	27,903
PEARS.						
Alabama	26	11	13	39	12	17
California	1,804	1,582	1,359	3,239	4,011	4,575
Colorado	335	231	0	390	251	604
Michigan	102	83	0	125	133	1,142
New Mexico	22	29	5	27	35	35
New York	1,039	277	47	1,161	440	4,111
Oregon	421	272	0	447	331	855
Texas	24	25	18	41	83	88
Utah	16	20	0	19	34	75
Washington	1,236	507	8	1,386	648	1,889
Other sections	29	42	11	41	17	1,767
Total	5,054	3,079	1,461	6,915	5,995	15,158
MIXED VEGETABLES.						
Calif., N. dist	65	133	92	650	1,291	1,622
Calif., S. dist.	111	185	137	2,480	2,956	4,659
Colorado	157	286	147	312	390	1,300
Connecticut	31	15	26	78	32	35
Maryland	15	15	50	216	109	163
Michigan	17	0	15	35	0	14
New Jersey	796	184	530	1,643	385	795
New York	55	21	7	70	28	432
Ohio	25	5	122	149	9	259
Virginia	68	1	41	171	225	272
Other sections	40	66	155	5,225	3,156	3,666
Total	1,380	911	1,322	11029	8,581	13,217

CARLOT SHIPMENTS OF CITRUS FRUITS FOR MARCH, APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE.

	Florida.		California.		
	Oranges.	Grapefruit.	Oranges.	Grapefruit.	Lemons.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
March	2,626	1,770	5,608	26	898
April	1,720	1,047	6,124	25	1,120
May	612	782	5,682	32	1,461
June	10	[1] 24	5,388	43	2,213

[1] The record of grapefruit shipments from Florida during June is probably very incomplete.

Shipping districts.	August. 1920	August. 1921	July, 1921	Season to Sept. 3 1921	Season to Sept. 3 1920	Total last season.
SWEET POTATOES.						
Alabama	199	0	0	358	213	483
California	59	172	0	66	67	695
Florida	46	22	0	53	22	65
Louisiana	56	32	0	68	34	613
Maryland	60	4	0	67	14	1,625
Mississippi	15	4	0	16	4	70
New Jersey	74	9	0	113	27	3,085
North Carolina	389	304	0	445	365	858
Tennessee	36	33	0	44	36	882
Texas	46	40	0	54	54	553
Va., E. Shore	713	3	0	931	106	4,872
" Norfolk	152	18	0	160	28	639
Georgia	21	24	0	28	29	865
Other sections	0	0	0	1	0	2,539
Total	1,857	665	0	2,404	999	17,835
LETTUCE.						
California	148	69	191	8,253	5,269	5,313
Colorado	108	17	4	132	41	124
Minnesota	12	14	14	27	22	51
New York	702	697	926	1,915	1,503	2,146
Washington	129	90	159	388	229	344
Other sections	14	47	83	4,507	4,036	4,503
Total	1,113	934	1,377	15222	11160	12,481

Smaller Onion Crop In Prospect for Leading Minnesota Growing Sections.

The onion crop in several of the most important growing sections of Minnesota is only from 35% to 50% of normal, according to a report submitted by a field agent of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. The acreage has been reduced at least 25% below last year's in the sections near Kellogg and Wabasha, but is about normal at Plainfield, the largest shipping point. The stand in these sections is fairly good, but the yield is expected to be low because of the small sizes of the onions, Quality, however, is good.

The fairly important onion section around Mendota and Fort Snelling will probably have a crop only 40% of normal. Another section north of Minneapolis toward Osseo may show a still lower percentage.

Shipping point quotations for Minnesota onions on Sept. 13 ruled $2.40 per 100 lbs., sacked, for carloads of red varieties of medium size. The local markets were reported slow and dull.

Sebastopol, Calif., Apple District Ships 570 Cars of Gravensteins.

The season in the Sebastopol, Calif., district has closed with a record of 570 cars of Gravenstein apples shipped. The quality of the fruit was excellent and met all requirements of the California State Apple act. Prices were reported to have been satisfactory to growers, having averaged $2.50 per box, f. o. b. Some lots sold as high as $3 to $3.15. A large acreage of new orchards is coming into bearing and by another year, provided no change in conditions occurs, the Sebastopol section should ship about 700 cars of Gravensteins.

Smaller Cabbage Crop Reported in Wabasha County, Minn.

This year's cabbage crop in Wabasha Co., Minn., has been cut about 25% under last year's crop, reports a field agent of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. The stand is very irregular because of drought when the cabbage was transplanted. In those fields where the seed was sown directly and later thinned out, instead of being transplanted, the stands are much better. The total production in Wabasha Co. probably will run far below a normal crop.

Hay and Feed

ALFALFA ARRIVES AT NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Advance in Cotton Prices Stimulates Hay Market—Movement Continues Light During Week.

One of the outstanding events in the hay market situation during the week ending Sept. 10 was the arrival at New York of about 150 tons of California alfalfa shipped via the Panama Canal. Another was the advance in cotton which while not causing any immediate improvement in the demand for hay from the South caused a more optimistic feeling on the part of the trade as to the future demand for hay from that section. Many central western dealers are anticipating a reduction in freight rates which, together with an improved demand, it is thought will put the hay business in the central western markets back into a nearly normal condition.

Hay prices during the week fluctuated with receipts, being lower where receipts were heavy and higher where receipts were not equal to the demand. Considerable off-grade hay continues to arrive and sells only at heavy discounts in most markets. Receipts were about the same as the preceding week and compared favorably with those at the corresponding time last year except at Chicago and Kansas City, where they were only about one-half of last year's receipts, as is shown in the following table which compares receipts in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending Sept. 3 and 10, 1921, and Sept. 11, 1920.

Cities.	1921		1920
	Sept. 10.	Sept. 3.	Sept. 11.
New York	257	119	215
Pittsburgh	187	105	.....
Cincinnati	115	142	172
Chicago	187	185	354
Minneapolis-St. Paul	89	81	43
Memphis	18	53	156
St. Louis	192	202	.....
Kansas City	416	485	849
San Francisco	181	157	152
Los Angeles	68	111	150

Timothy.—The arrival in New York from western producing sections of considerable timothy hay in small bales caused that kind of hay to sell at $2 to $3 per ton under the large five-wire bales which are preferred in that market. A larger discount than usual for small bales exists in the Boston market also.

Heavy receipts and a limited demand caused weak markets at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Minneapolis while continued light receipts and reported light country loadings resulted in an advance of about $1 per ton at Chicago. The settlement of the building dispute at that market also had a favorable effect upon the hay market as dealers expect an early resumption of work which will require more teams. Southern markets remain rather inactive because of the plentiful supply of local forage and the resultant light demand. The advance in the cotton market, if maintained, is expected to cause a better demand later, however, and therefore a better feeling among the trade in the distributing markets has developed. New Orleans reports export sales to Cuba for September, October, and November delivery. Unconfirmed rumors were also current that some export inquiries had been received from France.

Alfalfa.—Some improvement was noted during the week in the demand for choice and No. 1 alfalfa from dairymen but the low grades sold slowly at considerable discount. One hundred and forty-three cars were received at Kansas City and 43 at St. Louis but at Omaha and Memphis and other central western markets insufficient alfalfa was received to establish a price. Rains in Colorado and New Mexico have damaged some third-cutting hay and it is reported that some of this hay is selling in Colorado as low as $3 per ton.

San Francisco reports an improved demand at prices $1 over previous quotations, but the market at Los Angeles is dull. Some of the California alfalfa has now arrived at Atlantic ports and is selling at about $1 premium over local hays. The water rate of about $12 per ton from California ports is from $5 to $6 less per ton than freight rates from central-western markets. The lower rates, together with the desirable quality of the hay, may result in a considerable movement of California hay to the East during the year. However, high freight rates from Atlantic ports to interier consuming sections may restrict the movement somewhat.

Prairie.—There were practically no changes in prairie prices which are now at a point where producers can not accept lower prices except at a heavy loss. There is only a limited demand, mostly local, and but little improvement is expected until the winter feeding season opens and less local forage is available. Chicago reports a good demand for the best grades of southwestern prairie but lower grades hardly bring freight and selling charges.

Straw.—Straw prices generally were but slightly changed, the markets varying only about 50¢ per ton from last week's quotations.

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, SEPT. 10.
[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.[1]	Atlanta.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	San Francisco.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	28.00	28.50	24.00	.....	26.00	26.00	22.00	22.00	20.75	19.00	24.00	18.00	[2]14.00	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	28.00	23.00	19.50	24.00	24.50	20.00	19.00	19.50	18.00	22.00	.....	[2]13.50	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	.....	27.00	22.00	18.50	22.00	21.50	18.00	16.00	17.50	16.50	20.00	17.00	11.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	27.00	20.00	18.00	25.00	.....	.....	19.00	18.50	16.50	22.00	17.00	13.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	.....	24.50	.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....	17.00	18.00	15.50	19.00	16.50	[2]11.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	18.50	19.50	16.00	[2]16.50	[2]11.50	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	31.00	.....	.....	28.00	23 00	22.00	22.00	.....	21.50	[2] 23.00	21.00	18.00	16.00	17.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	22.00	19.00	20.00	.....	19.50	[2] 21.00	19.00	15.00	15.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	20.00	16.00	19.00	.....	17.00	[2] 17.50	16.00	11.00	12.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....	18.00	14.50	10.50	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	16.00	12.50	9.00	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	10.00	8.50	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	17.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	22.90	22.75	22.50	21.75	22.50	.....	.....	.....	20.00	18.00	16.00	13.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	23.75	.....	23.50	24.25	22.50	22.00	.....	15.00	21.00	18.50	15.75	.....	10.75	26.00	29.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.50	22.00	15.50	14.50	20.00	18.00	.....	.....	10.50	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	24.25	23.75	23.00	22.75	26.00	.....	.....	.....	22.00	20.50	18.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	26.50	.....	26.00	23.75	28.00	.....	.....	21.00	25.00	24.00	.....	.....	16.50	38.00	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.50	25.00	20.50	.....	.....	16.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	25.00	21.50	18.00	23.00	.....	.....	.....	14.25	25.00	.....
Wheat millrun	24.00	.....	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.75	25.00	.....
Rye middlings	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	17.00	.....	13.00	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	.....	47.50	47.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.65	45.00	44.00	42.60	38.00	41.75	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	48.00	.....	45.75	.....	.....	43.00	.....	41.00	46.00	43.00	43.00	.....	38.50	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	45.50	44.50	43.25	.....	37.00	40.00	36.00	37.00	44.00	40.50	41.25	.....	.....	38.00	34.00
Peanut (36%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	26.50	28.00	27.00	22.00	20.50	.....	23.50	22.00	.....	18.25	19.00	26.00
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	37.91	36.00	37.71	37.25	.....	.....	.....	32.25	34.58	33.45	30.15	.....	39.00	.....	.....
White hominy feed	31.00	31.25	30.00	30.75	28.00	26.60	.....	23.00	.....	26.00	24.00	.....	22.50	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	29.50	.....	28.50	29.75	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	26.00	22.00	.....	21.50	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	32.50	22.00	26.50	.....	[3]29.00
Dried beet pulp	29.00	29.25	28.00	29.50	32.50	36.00	.....	.....	25.80	25.90	.....	.....	24.00	27.00	26.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

DEMAND FOR FEEDS STRENGTHENS SLIGHTLY DURING WEEK.

Cottonseed Meal Makes Further Advance—Other Feed Prices Slow to Respond to Better Feeling.

Although the demand for feedstuffs, particularly during the latter part of the week ending Sept. 10, showed a slight improvement, prices with few exceptions were slow to respond to the changed attitude of dealers. Though the feeding demand was slack, more speculative interest was shown in offerings. The advance in cottonseed meal continued.

Storage stocks of wheat feeds increased, and approximately 20,500 tons of bran and middlings were reported held by railroad warehouses at Lake ports, compared with about 2,000 tons held on the same date last year.

Supplies in dealers' hands are considered fair. Receipts and movements were good.

Wheat mill feeds.—There was little demand for bran. Offerings were plentiful; in fact, both mills and resellers pressed the market by cutting prices. Stocks and movement were large. There was a firmer undertone in northwestern markets than in winter wheat territory, and bran was held at about 50¢ per ton higher than last week in the Northwest. Considerable storing of both bran and middlings by mills is reported from various markets. Middlings were in active request. A curtailed demand for this feed is expected by the trade after September. There was little demand for red dog, and while offerings of this feed increased, prices held firm. Offerings of flour middlings were moderate. Very little future business in wheat feeds generally was reported booked by the trade.

(Concluded on page 193, column 3.)

Grain

WHEAT PRICE ADVANCES CHECKED TOWARD END OF WEEK.

Corn Prices Fluctuate Within Narrow Limits—New Bullish Factors Present in Crop News.

A broad speculative trade in wheat was the feature of the grain markets during the week ending Sept. 12. The trend was upward until Sept. 10, when there were heavy profit-taking sales by those who had been following the advance for the last two or three weeks. This selling continued again on the closing day of the week.

Whether the bull market, which started on Aug. 22 following a long decline, culminated only temporarily with the sharp advances on Sept. 9 is a matter of discussion in market centers. Some traders think the decline from high point of that day was but a natural reaction caused by profit taking, while others believe that prices were as high as conditions warrant until later in the season. On Sept. 9 the high point for Chicago December wheat was $1.35¾; Kansas City December wheat, $1.26; and Minneapolis December wheat, $1.45¾.

The heavy speculative buying of the week up to the high point was in part based on the world situation as regards supply and requirements, but there were a few new bullish features. One of these was the report on Sept. 7 that India had bought 11,500,000 bus. of wheat from Australia. It will be recalled that the prediction was made some months ago that India this year would be an importer instead of an exporter.

ARGENTINE CROP MAY BE SHORT.

Another bullish feature was the estimate that the Australian wheat crop will be 30,000,000 bus. smaller than last year's crop. Still another was an unofficial cable from Buenos Aires saying that the condition of the new Argentine crop is critical, and that unless rain falls within two weeks the country will be facing a 50% reduction in the estimated wheat crop.

As Monday, Sept. 5, was a holiday, the comparison of prices for the week is made from Saturday, Sept. 3 to Sept. 12. In that period Chicago September wheat was unchanged, while September corn was ½¢ lower; Minneapolis September wheat was 9¢ higher; Kansas City 2¢ higher; and Winnipeg October 4¢ higher. For the week Chicago December wheat closed 1¢ higher on Sept. 12, and December corn ¼¢ lower; Minneapolis December wheat was 4¼¢ higher; Kansas City 1¢ higher; and Winnipeg 3¢ higher.

Closing prices on Sept. 12 were as follows: Chicago September wheat $1.26½, and September corn 54¢; Minneapolis September wheat $1.43¾; Kansas City September wheat $1.18; and Winnipeg October wheat $1.44¼. Chicago December wheat closed at $1.29¼ on Sept. 12, and December corn 54¼¢; Minneapolis December wheat $1.38½; Kansas City December wheat $1.20¼; and Winnipeg December wheat $1.38½.

A fair export business in wheat was done during the week and some export sales of corn were made. On the break in wheat prices on Sept. 12 some new export business was reported. A feature on Sept. 12 that induced some additional selling was the increase in the visible supply of wheat in this country, amounting to 3,359,000 bus. for the week. The total visible supply was 42,100,000 bus. compared with 22,618,000 a year ago.

The corn market was very dull throughout the week and price fluctuations were small. The slight fluctuations were apparently caused by traders following the trend of wheat. The visible supply of corn decreased 261,000 bus. for the week, leaving the total at 11,239,000 bus. compared with 2,792,000 a year ago.

A very strong cash wheat situation developed at Minneapolis. During the latter part of the week under review No. 1 Dark Northern Spring wheat sold at 15¢ to 20¢ over Minneapolis December, while No. 2 Dark Northern sold at 5¢ to 15¢ over. Minneapolis reported that September wheat in that market has been bought freely by the mills who are short of supplies and they expect to demand delivery at the close of this month. The spring wheat movement has not been so free as was hoped for by the mills, which has caused a shortage of cash wheat there notwithstanding large amounts of hard winter wheat that have been drawn from the Southwest.

French Wheat Production Nearly Equal to Prewar Average.

The wheat yield in France this year is almost equal to the prewar average. The American consul general at Paris reports that according to the French Minister of Agriculture the 1921 wheat crop is estimated at approximately 322,767,000 bus., including the production in Alsace-Lorraine of 7,128,000 bus. This is slightly above the average production of 1909–1913, which was 317,609,000 bus., Alsace-Lorraine excluded.

There are still about 2,471,000 acres less under cultivation than prior to the war, but the production per acre is the highest on record.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat inspected out under American grades only. Flour not included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Sept. 10:					
Atlantic ports[1]	792	428	.....	202	104
Gulf ports[2]	3,149	97	4	.....	.....
Pacific ports[3]	1,396	.....	.....	388	.....
Total	5,337	525	4	590	104
Previous week	10,394	403	8	2,399	316
Corresponding week last year	6,514	.....	36	233	1,059
Total July 1 to Sept. 10, 1921	69,319	5,510	320	8,000	1,838
Corresponding period last year	61,142	58	1,990	4,144	10,300

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, and San Francisco.

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

		Sat.	Mon[1]	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	Sept.	126½	.....	126½	129	129¾	133
	Dec.	128½	.....	129⅞	132⅜	132¾	135⅞
Corn	Sept.	54⅜	.....	53⅞	54⅜	54⅝	55⅛
	Dec.	54⅜	.....	54⅜	54⅝	55⅛	55⅞
Oats	Sept.	35⅜	.....	35½	36⅛	37⅜	38
	Dec.	38½	.....	38½	39¼	40⅜	41¼
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	Sept.	116	.....	117⅜	119¼	119½	122⅜
	Dec.	119⅜	.....	120⅜	123½	123½	125⅞
	May	123⅞	.....	125	129⅜	129⅛	131⅝
Corn	Sept.	43⅛	.....	43	44⅛	44⅜	45
	Dec.	46⅜	.....	45⅞	46⅜	47⅜	48
	May	51⅛	.....	50⅜	51⅛	52⅜	52⅞
Oats	Sept.	32	.....	32	33	34	34
	Dec.	36⅛	.....	36½	36⅞	37⅞	38⅜

[1] Holiday.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets Week Ending Friday, Sept. 9.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon[1]	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 3	131	.....	134¾	135½	136	137⅜
Hard Winter	No. 2	.....	.....	130½	129½	129¾	131
	No. 3	126½	.....	129½	127½	128½	130½
Yellow Hard Winter	No. 2	126½	.....	129½	129	129¾	132
	No. 3	125	.....	127	127½	.....	.....
Red Winter	No. 2	128	.....	130½	.....	131	.....
	No. 3	127	.....	128¾	128⅜	128½	132⅜
	No. 4	122¾	.....	124⅜	125¼	122	123½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	147⅜	.....	151⅜	155	158½	160½
	No. 2	141⅜	.....	146½	148⅜	152⅝	153⅜
	No. 3	131½	.....	136⅝	139⅛	144⅛	145⅝
	No. 4	123¾	.....	127⅜	129½	135⅜	136⅝
Northern Spring	No. 1	146	.....	147⅝	152½	.....	158½
	No. 2	.....	.....	141⅜	149¾	145¼	.....
	No. 3	129¾	.....	131⅜	135⅝	139	143⅜
	No. 4	123⅜	.....	125⅜	127½	129⅜	132⅜
KANSAS CITY.							
Dark Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	130	.....	.....	131⅜	132½	134
	No. 2	128⅜	.....	131⅛	130	130½	130
	No. 3	125½	.....	127	127	128¼	128½
	No. 4	123½	.....	127	124⅜	126	127
Hard Winter	No. 1	122⅜	.....	123⅛	125⅜	126½	125½
	No. 2	120½	.....	122⅝	123⅜	123⅞	124⅞
	No. 3	120⅜	.....	121⅜	122	122½	123⅜
	No. 4	119⅜	.....	120	117⅞	118⅝	123
Red Winter	No. 2	130	.....	132	134	132½	135
	No. 3	119⅝	.....	124	127	127⅜	127⅜
	No. 4	114½	.....	118⅜	119½	120½	119
OMAHA.							
Dark Hrd. Wir.	No. 3	.....	.....	121½	122	.....	127
Hard Winter	No. 1	118¾	.....	119	120⅝	121⅜	122¼
	No. 2	117	.....	118½	120⅛	120⅞	121¼
	No. 3	115½	.....	117⅛	117⅞	119⅜	119⅞
	No. 4	113	.....	116⅜	115⅜	.....	116¼
Yellow Hard Winter	No. 1	118	.....	118⅛	.....	120	120
	No. 2	116	.....	117⅛	117¼	119½	118⅞
	No. 3	115	.....	115½	117⅜	117½	117¼
	No. 4	.....	.....	113	115⅜	.....	116
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 2	132	.....	136⅝	139½	139⅝	140⅜
	No. 3	126	.....	132¼	133½	132⅜	135⅜
	No. 4	121⅛	.....	126	125⅜	125	125⅜

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon[1]	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	55½	.....	55⅜	55½	55⅜	56¼
	No. 2	55¼	.....	55⅜	55½	55⅜	56
	No. 3	.....	.....	55	54⅝	55	.....
Yellow	No. 1	55½	.....	55⅜	55½	55⅜	56¼
	No. 2	55¼	.....	55⅜	55½	55⅜	56
	No. 3	55	.....	55½	55	55½	56
	No. 4	.....	.....	54½	54⅜	54½	.....
Mixed	No. 1	55½	.....	55⅜	55½	55⅜	56
	No. 2	55	.....	55½	55	55½	55⅝
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	49½	.....	50½	49⅜	50¼	50
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 1	46	.....	46	47	47	47¼
Yellow	No. 1	.....	.....	50½	.....	51	51
	No. 2	50½	.....	50½	50⅜	50⅜	51
Mixed	No. 2	.....	.....	.....	46	46	44⅛
OMAHA.							
White	No. 1	44½	.....	44	44	44½	45⅜
	No. 2	44½	.....	44	44	44⅝	45
	No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	44½	45
Yellow	No. 1	45⅜	.....	44	44⅛	45	45⅝
Mixed	No. 1	44½	.....	44	44	44⅜	45⅜
	No. 2	44⅜	.....	.....	44	44½	45
	No. 3	44½	.....	.....	44	.....	44½
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	54½	.....	54⅜	54	55	54¾
	No. 2	53½	.....	54⅜	54	54⅜	54
Yellow	No. 1	56	.....	56½	58½	.....	58⅜
	No. 2	56	.....	56⅜	57½	58	58
	No. 4	55	.....	55½	.....	57	56

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon[1]	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	37½	.....	38¾	38¾	39½	40½
	No. 3	34¾	.....	35⅝	35½	36⅝	37½
	No. 4	31¾	.....	33	33	34½	35¼
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	33	.....	33⅝	34⅛	34⅜	35⅜
	No. 3	31¾	.....	32⅜	32⅝	33½	34⅜
	No. 4	30⅜	.....	31¼	31⅞	33⅛	33¾
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 3	.....	.....	34⅜	36	36½	37
OMAHA.							
White	No. 3	31⅛	.....	31¼	31⅜	33	34
	No. 4	30½	.....	30⅝	31	32½	33⅜
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 3	36	.....	38¼	37½	38¾	38¼
	No. 4	33⅞	.....	35⅜	34⅜	35½	36½

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon[1]	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Rye	No. 2	.....	.....	.....	106½	107	108½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western Rye	No. 2	97⅜	.....	100⅞	100⅜	101½	102

[1] Holiday.

Seeds

SWEET CLOVER SEED PRODUCTION SMALLER THIS SEASON.

Low Prices and Slack Demand Cause Growers to Harvest Less Seed—Canadian Crop Light.

Low prices and difficulty of growers in selling their sweet-clover seed last year have caused a material reduction in the acreage of this crop in importaut sections. The season, although hot and dry, has been favorable for sweet-clover seed production, and in most sections the yield per acre is expected to be fully as large as last year.

The reduction in acreage, amounting to 25% to 50%, in North Dakota and Utah, which States led last year in production, probably will bring the total production figures for the United States down to about 70% of last year's large crop. In Grand Forks Co., N. D., the acreage harvested for seed was only about one-half that of last year, but the yield per acre is as good as last year, if not better. Traill Co. in the same State shows even a more marked decrease, but the productiou in this county is net nearly so large as that of Grand Forks Co.

In northwestern Minnesota and southeastern Kansas the acreage was much smaller but these decreases are partially offset by somewhat larger acreages reported for several counties in North Dakota, including McHenry, Bottineau, and Eddy, and a number of counties in Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Montana.

Harvesting of white-flowered sweet-clover seed began about Aug. 1–10 in Kansas and Aug. 15–30 in North Dakota and Nebraska. In some counties of these and other States the harvest season extended until Sept. 15 and later.

On Aug. 30 growers were being offered mostly $5 to $6 per 100 lbs. for country-run seed compared with $20 to $25 last year and $13 to $16 two years ago. Clean seed prices were mostly $6 to $8, but growers were not inclined to sell at these prices.

The carryover in growers' and seedsmen's hands is believed to be large, and the latter are quoting good quality seed wholesale at $8.50 to $10 per 100 lbs. Reports from Canada indicate a smaller yield than last year on a greatly reduced acreage. This is significant in view of the fact that the United States imported 3,133,012 lbs. of white sweet clover seed from Canada during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and 2,215,355 lbs. the previous year. During July and August, 291,049 lbs. were imported.

Heavy Recent Imports of Orchard Grass Seed from Denmark.

During the week ending Sept. 10, 876,000 lbs. of orchard grass seed from Denmark were reported to have arrived at the port of New York. Other arrivals of seed at that port during the week were as follows: 329,000 lbs. of alfalfa, 235,000 lbs. of sunflower, and 23,000 lbs. of canary from Argentina; 88,000 lbs. of crimson clover, 11,000 lbs. of white clover, 22,000 lbs. of vetch, and 55,000 lbs. of red clover from Germany; 35,000 lbs. of red clover and 58,700 lbs. of rape from Holland; and 24,500 lbs. of meadow fescue from New Zealand.

Exports from Baltimore were 16,737 lbs. of alsike clover to Scotland and 30,016 lbs. of meadow fescue to Ireland.

Annual White Sweet Clover Seed Available in Commercial Quantities.

The production of *annual* white sweet clover seed this year shows a phenomenal increase. Last year only a few scattered acres of this new forage crop were being grown for seed, and it was considered by the trade more or less as a novelty. To Sept. 15, 3,050 acres have been reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates as being under cultivation for commercial seed in 1921. From this acreage it is expected that 640,000 lbs. will be harvested, 450,000 lbs. or more of which will be offered for sale, leaving a large quantity in the hands of the growers for sowing a greatly increased acreage in 1922.

Harvesting began in Alabama early in July and in some sections of the Middle Western States about Sept. 1. In other sections of the Middle West and Northwest, however, harvesting began about the middle of September. The quality of the seed is good. Estimates of the yield per acre range from 150 to 500 lbs., mostly 180 to 300 lbs. The retail selling price for the 1921 crop of annual white sweet clover seed is uniformly reported at $2 per lb.

ALFALFA SEED PRODUCTION.

(Concluded from front page.)

growers' marketing organization and one or two seedsmen, and a larger production than last year is anticipated. The Idaho crop gives promise of exceeding the 1920 production of about 125 carloads in the several tracts or projects in southern Idaho. A larger crop than last year is expected in several of the seed areas in Montana despite the ravages of grasshoppers. The production in Arizona and other States that usually contribute the first new-crop seed that comes on to the market was discussed in the Market Reporter for Aug. 6.

In the central sections the harvesting of the second crop for seed began Aug. 1–15, and was accomplished under favorable weather conditions. The harvesting of the third crop for seed took place in some counties about Sept. 1–15, but will not begin in others until as late as Oct. 1. In western South Dakota some growers had cut their first crop for seed about Aug. 15, but the harvesting of the second crop for seed did not begin in that State and in Montana and Idaho until Sept. 1–10, and will continue until Oct. 15 or later.

Most of the seed harvested early was thrashed without delay under satisfactory weather and labor conditions. Consideriug that many of the stands were thin, the outturn of seed has in general been good both in respect to quantity and quality, although but few reports of extraordinary yields have been received.

Seedsmen showed greater interest than last year in the crop at the start of the harvest but about Sept. 7 were reduciug their bids beeause the fall demand, which was not so good as expected, was drawing to a elose. On Aug. 30 from $11 to $14 per 100 lbs. were being offered to growers for country-run seed compared with $17 to $25 last year and $14 to $18 two years ago. Prices paid for clean seed ranged from $12 to $15, but were mostly $13.50 to $14.

Last year there was a steady decline in alfalfa seed prices from harvest until the following spring. The future trend of prices for the 1921 crop will depend largely upon the kind of weather until Oct. 1, which will have a direct influence on the size and quality of the crop, the prevailing prices for other seeds, particularly red and alsike elover, and imports. During the 12 mos. ending June 30, 1921, there was permitted entry only 941,600 lbs. of alfalfa seed compared with 18,831,100 lbs. for the previous year. During the past two months more seed (941,800 lbs. in July and August) was imported than for the preceding 12 mos. Arrivals of seed from Argentina during the first two weeks of September were also heavy amounting to approximately 563,000 lbs. These recent imports have tended to depress the prices, although the carryover of choiee seed by seedsmen was considered to be below normal.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 188.)

Advices received indieate that stocks in country dealers' hands are fair.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—There was a sharp advauce in cottonseed meal prices during the early part of the week, ascribed to the recent cotton crop reports. Prices declined slightly during the last few days of the week as a result of a moderate falling off in the demand. Old crop meal for near-by shipment was in good request but very scarce. Stoeks of meal in dealers' hands and reserve stocks at mills are considered light. The export demand was light.

Linseed meal and cake.—Offerings of linseed meal by resellers were plentiful. The export demand improved and the domestie demand was fair. Prices held steady. Farmers have not been buying to any great extent during recent weeks and an increased demand is not anticipated until cold weather sets in. Stocks at mills are fair. In northeastern markets 30% meal (not pure) was offered at around $44 delivered or $3 per ton less than was asked for pure meal. Buffalo market quotations are at present about $5 per ton higher than prices asked by Minneapolis mills.

Gluten feed.—A larger volume of gluten feed was reported booked than for some time past. The demand, however, is below normal as farmers appear discouraged by low milk prices and are still buying feeds sparingly. Prices for gluten feed quoted by principal manufacturers remained unchanged. A few mills continue to offer at $1 to $1.50 below generally recognized prices. Stocks are good. Movement and receipts were fair.

Hominy feed.—The demand for hominy feed was fairly brisk, especially for immediate and prompt shipment. Mills advanced their prices 50¢ to $1 per ton in keeping with higher eorn prices. Stocks at mills are light. Offerings by resellers were good. Principal shipping markets quoted white hominy feed at a premium of $2 per ton over yellow. The movement was heavy.

Alfalfa meal.—Sales of alfalfa meal were light, and quotations were mostly nominal. Offerings increased but the dormant alfalfa molasses feed trade checked the demand. Fine ground No. 1 meal was offered at a premium of about $3 per ton over No. 1 medium. A better inquiry for meal was noted from the Southeastern States than for some time. Production is considerably below normal and stocks at mills are light.

Beet pulp.—Beet pulp held steady more as a result of limited stocks thau from any real snap to the demand. A few sales of imported Dutch dried pulp for October, November, and December shipment at $26.75 in 100-lb. sacks delivered New York were reported. The movemeut was light.

Cotton

PRICES REGISTER FURTHER SHARP GAINS DURING PAST WEEK.

Both Spots and Futures Advance About 3 Cents per Pound—Increased Activity in Spot Sales.

The cotton market during the week ending Sept. 10, witnessed one of the most exciting periods in its history. Wide fluctuations occurred in both spots and futures. On Sept. 6 prices advanced to the 200-point limit and on Sept. 7 prices broke to the 200-point limit. The net advance in spots for the week amounted to 334 points and for October futures at New York 287 points. The fluctuation limit of 200 points in one day is an arbitrary mark fixed by the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges. This regulation was written into their constitutions during the war.

The average price of Middling cotton as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets closed at 20.40¢ per lb. on Sept. 10, compared with 17.04¢ at the close of the previous week and 29.84¢ for the corresponding day in 1920. This price is 334 points above last weeks' closing and the highest reached since Nov. 4, 1920, on which date the price stood at 20.84¢. On the New York Cotton Exchange October contracts advanced 287 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, 276 points. October future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 12.43d. per lb. on Sept. 9, compared with 11.57d. on Sept. 2, and 19.37d. for the corresponding day last year.

SPOT SALES INCREASE GREATLY.

Spot sales on Sept. 6 reached 38,504 bales, compared with the highest days' sales of last week of 30,255 bales. Sales at the 10 designated markets for the week totaled 120,888 bales, compared with 94,799 bales the previous week and 69,897 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

The total sales reported in the 10 designated markets from Aug. 1 to Sept. 10, amounted to 473,131 bales, compared with 244,780 bales for the corresponding period last season.

Reports indicate that the condition of the dry goods market is unsettled and it is a question how the unpreparedness of the textile industry to meet the sudden unexpected advance in prices of raw material will be accepted.

Closing Future Prices for Sept. 10 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
October	20.75	28.50	28.52	29.25	27.20	28.59
December	20.80	25.80	28.80	20.20	25.00	28.52
January	20.45	24.55	28.70	20.00	24.00	28.48
March	20.00	23.75	28.87	19.55	23.23	28.60

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Sept. 9.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	516,123	265,260
Port stocks	1,301,124	736,122
Interior receipts	577,224	281,955
Interior stocks	987,030	786,364
Into sight	926,182	646,755
Northern spinners' takings	194,769	139,965
Southern spinners' takings	315,143	183,199
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,585,160	2,547,599

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Sept. 10 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Sept. 10, in each of the markets, as reported to the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	250	125	200	200	225	200	200	300	175	203
Strict Good Middling	150	200	100	150	150	175	150	150	200	150	158
Good Middling	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98
Strict Middling	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Middling	20.00	20.50	20.75	19.75	20.00	20.50	20.25	21.00	21.00	20.25	20.40
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	75	50	50	75	100	75	100	100	100	75	80
Low Middling	200	150	125	150	250	200	225	200	250	200	195
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	300	250	200	250	400	300	325	300	400	350	308
Good Ordinary [2]	400	375	300	350	500	400	425	400	500	450	410
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	50	Even.	50	50	100	50	50	50	50	50	50
Strict Middling	125	100	150	150	200	125	150	150	150	100	140
Middling [2]	200	200	250	250	250	225	250	250	250	250	238
Strict Low Middling [2]	350	300	350	350	350	325	350	400	350	325	345
Low Middling [2]	450	400	450	450	450	425	450	500	500	400	448
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	200	175	200	225	200	200	200	250	250	300	220
Strict Middling [2]	300	275	300	325	300	250	300	350	350	350	310
Middling [2]	450	450	400	450	350	400	400	400	450	400	415
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	250	225	250	275	200	250	300	300	300	325	268
Strict Middling [2]	350	325	350	375	300	350	350	400	400	375	358
Middling [2]	450	425	450	500	350	450	450	500	500	425	450
Sales for week, bales	3,992	914	1,629	821	8,600	3,188	30,376	43,959	5,940	21,469	[3]120,884

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Exports for the week ending Sept. 9 amounted to 86,724 bales compared with 109,921 bales the previous week and 46,557 bales for the corresponding week in 1920; the total exports from Aug. 1 to Sept. 9 amounted to 504,404 bales compared with 213,238 bales in 1920.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Sept. 9.

To—	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	83,040	93,665
France	59,705	29,354
Germany	136,710	49,224
Italy	22,861	15,184
Japan and China	150,232	7
Other countries	51,856	25,804
Total	504,404	213,238

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, on Sept. 9, and on the corresponding day in 1920 of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act as amended:

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	.....	.....	3	2
Strict Good Middling	236	6	293	95
Good Middling	4,467	43	3,634	709
Strict Middling	20,593	123	22,653	1,582
Middling	51,226	351	37,089	1,490
Strict Low Middling	42,600	4,952	19,103	1,187
Low Middling	10,490	1,324	7,334	400
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	4,490	221	3,201	72
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	3,591	625	3,062	137
Goad Middling Yellow Stained	33	2	4	2
Total	137,726	7,647	96,376	5,676

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Sept. 9, at the port of New York were 149,617 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 28,311 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 398,078 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 195,405 bales.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending Sept. 3.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C	$22.00	.....
Greenville, S. C	.....	$20.00
Orangeburg, S. C	25.00	.....
New Orleans, La	25.00	.....
Memphis, Tenn	25.00	.....
Dallas, Tex	30.00	28.00
Fort Worth, Tex	28.00	.....
Houston, Tex	29.00	.....

Premium Staple Cotton.

A good demand for premium staple cotton is reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	21½
Strict Middling, 1 1/8 ins	23
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 ins	17½
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/8 ins	19
Middling to Strict Middling, California, full 1 1/8 ins	26½
Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins	30
Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins	27
Middling, 1 3/16 ins	25
Middling, 1 3/16 to 1 1/4 ins	28
Memphis:	
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	23
Strict Middling, 1 1/8 ins	26½
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 1/8 ins	23
Low Middling, 1 1/8 ins	17
Low Middling to Middling, 1 1/8 to 1 1/16 ins	30
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 3/16 to 1 1/4 ins	35
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1 1/4 ins	35
Middling Yellow Tinged, 1 1/4 ins	23

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling short-staple cotton at 20¼¢ per lb. at New Orleans, and 20¢ at Memphis on Sept. 10, 1921, and 29½¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 32¢ at Memphis on Sept. 11, 1920.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	100	400	100	200
1 1/8 ins	400	2,000	300	1,800
1 3/16 ins	700	.....	1,000	.....
1 1/4 ins	1,000	.....	1,500	.....

The latest quotations received for Pima American-Egyptian cotton are 35½¢ per lb. for No. 2 grade and 34¢ for No. 3 grade f. o. b. New England mill points.

Telegraphic advices indicate that Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt shipment is quoted at 46½¢ per lb. for the grade Fully Good and 34¢ for the grade Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York.

Reports from Savannah indicate that Sea Island cotton of No. 2 grade or Extra Choice is quoted nominally at 37¢ per lb. at that port.

Stocks of Egyptian Cotton at Alexandria on Sept. 9.

	Bales.		*Bales.*
1921	233,000	1919	94,000
1920	63,000	1918	185,000

Foreign Markets

CANARY ISLAND ONION SEED CROP FAR ABOVE ANNUAL AVERAGE.

Shipments to United States Will Exceed 80,000 Pounds—Prices Lower Than Last Year.

Exports of onion seed from the Canary Islands commenced earlier this season than last, the first shipments of any importance having been made on July 3 this year and on July 17 last year, says the American consul at Teneriffe. Predictions that the 1921 crop would be larger than the 1920 have already been more than fulfilled and the yield this year will be far above the average. Exports to the United States will exceed 80,000 lbs. The average shipment to the United States for the ten year period 1910–1919 amounted to 68,270 lbs., valued at $71,802.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the different varieties of onion seed shipped to the United States during the two seasons indicated:

	1920		1921 (to July 26).	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*	
Yellow Bermuda.	53,311	$82,359	53,398	$48,559
Crystal White Wax	8,651	19,598	13,920	19,249
Red Bermuda	1,052	1,403	1,890	2,119
Total	63,014	103,360	69,208	69,927

Exports have already exceeded those of last season by more than 6,000 lbs. and it is thought that not more than three-fourths of the crop has so far been shipped. Prices are much lower than last year owing to the larger crop and the decreased demand from the Texas onion growers who purchase more than 80% of the production of Canary Island onion seed.

A list of onion seed exporters in the Canary Islands will be sent to anyone upon request to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, Washington, D. C.

The first cargo of bananas from Honduras and one of the few fruit shipments ever made from Central America to Europe went to Bristol, England on July 23, reports the American consul at Tela, Honduras. The S. S. *Manzanares*, a British vessel, cleared from Tela carrying 53,755 stems of bananas. The *Manzanares* is a refrigerated vessel and runs from Tela to Bristol in approximately 15 days.

THE ITALIAN WHEAT CROP.

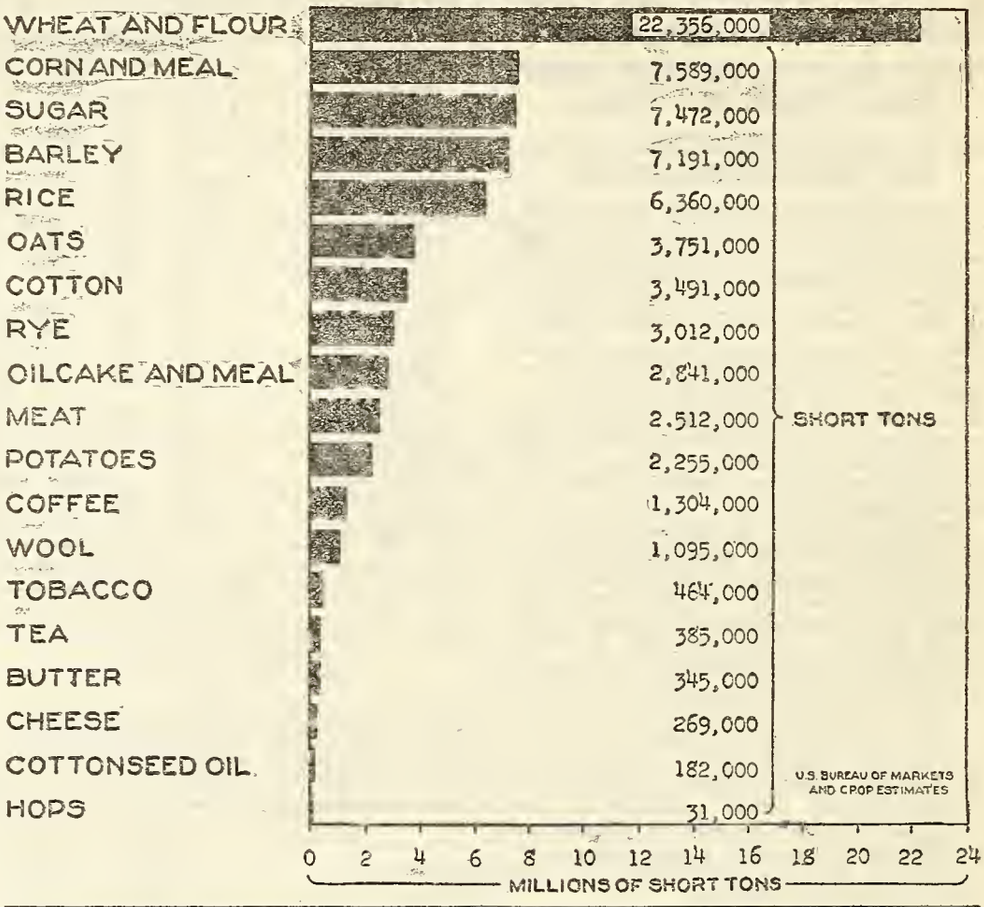
(Concluded from front page.)

restrictions on wheat and corn, and that this action releases considerable quantities of wheat for export to Italy. During the first six months of 1920 a total of 912,278 bus. of wheat was imported through the port of Naples; the same period this year 1,001,429 bus. were imported. It is expected, however, that imports will decrease as the new crop becomes available.

The price of wheat in Italy is controlled by the Grain Price Consortium and is quoted at 130 lire per quintal ($1.57 per bu. at exchange of Sept. 3, when the lire was worth $0.0444 in U. S. currency) in the Naples market. The last quotations on ocean freights on wheat from Constanza and other Danube ports was 40 s. per ton.

EXPORTS OF CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES.

Five-Year Average, 1909–1913.



Good Tobacco Crop Expected this Year in Jugoslavia.

This year's tobacco crop in Jugoslavia promises to be exceptionally good, according to the British Board of Trade Journal. Certain regions have suffered from hail, but the drought generally experienced has favored the cultivation of tobacco. It is predicted that this year's crop will be about 28,659,800 lbs. towards which Serbia and Macedonia are expected to contribute 13,227,600 lbs.. Bosnia and Herzegovina 8,818,400 lbs., Vojodina, 4,409,200 lbs., and Dalmatia 2,204,600 lbs.

This quantity will not only be sufficient to satisfy the normal consumptive demands of the country, but will enable stocks to be held in reserve as the normal requirements for consumption are about 22,046,000 lbs. per annum. It will be possible, after forming reserves, for a considerable quantity to be exported. An improvement in quality is expected to result from the installation of a large number of storing sheds in Macedonia, thus permitting of the proper sorting of the crop.

Lower California Cotton Crop Two Weeks Late in Development.

The cotton crop of Lower California is about two weeks behind the seasonal average of development, reports the American consul at Mexicali. This condition is entirely due to a late start pending financial arrangements for commencing cultivation. The growth has been excellent, however. As is usual in that locality, the crop is free from boll weevil and other pests. It is still estimated that the crop will reach 60,000 standard bales of 500 lbs. each.

Railroad Freight Rates Reduced on Export Grain for Gulf Ports.

Following the reduction in the freight rates on grain and grain products moving to the Atlantic seaboard for export, the Interstate Commerce Commission on Aug. 31 announced a reduction of 5½¢ per 100 lbs. on grain and grain products moving from Missouri River and Mississippi River points to Gulf ports. This reduction also applies to rates between the two rivers and to rates from Illinois to the Gulf ports, Mobile to Galveston inclusive, as covered by pending applications.

Authority was also granted to publish reductions ranging from 1¢ to 5½¢ per 100 lbs. from points in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and Oklahoma to Gulf ports.

These new rates became effective Sept. 12 and will apply during the remainder of the present calendar year. On Jan. 1, 1922, the former rates will again become effective unless other adjustments are made.

Under the new rate, wheat for export will be carried from Kansas City to Galveston for 39½¢ per 100 lbs., or 23.7¢ per bu., compared with 27¢ per bu. under the old rates. This reduction will mean a saving of a little over 3¢ per bu., or 12.2 %, in the freight charges on export grain.

The Canadian Government is establishing a line of cargo steamers between Vancouver and South Africa with the purpose of giving better shipping facilities to the manufacturers and producers of both countries. The cold-storage equipment will be suitable for the transportation of frozen meats and fresh fruits. These steamers will call at ports in China, Japan, and the Philippines, as well as the Straits Settlements and Java.

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